The New-York Times.

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1875.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A Political, Literary, and General Newspaper.

DEVOTED TO REFORM IN MUNICIPAL, STATE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

AS A FAMILY PAPER,

THE TIMES has always borne a very high reputation throughout the United States. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms. The paper has always resisted the communistic theories advocated by mischievous journals, and has opposed those attacks on the Family as the basis of society which are so frequently made, and which have led to so much misery and crime.

AS A POLITICAL JOURNAL,

THE TIMES will be devoted, as in the past, to a discriminating support of the Republican Party, while it reserves the right of expressing independent opinions upon the measures or policy of any Administration, or upon the course of any leaders. It belongs to no faction or clique within a party, and has never entered into any relations which were likely to imperil its perfect freedom. Its course is that of independence *within* the Republican Party, for in that way can the interests of the people be most efficiently served. Party government is essential to a constitutional country, and when journals profess to have "no party" it is usually because they have no principles. THE TIMES is faithful to the convictions and aims upon which the Republican Party was based, but it is not the mouthpiece of a clique. It was not originally established as an "organ," nor has it ever asked for or received any "favors" from the party with which it has been identified. It has supported the Republican Party in the past solely because it believed that party to be founded on principles of right and justice. But its support has been freely and impartially rendered, and it will never consent to serve as a mere instrument for registering the decrees of politicians.

Its course in reference to the Tammany Ring, at a time when all the other daily papers in New-York obstructed and discouraged its efforts, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. THE TIMES stood alone in demanding Reform from 1869 to the close of 1871, and there is no sincere and honest proposal for Reform, in any branch of the Government, which will not henceforth be heartily supported by THE TIMES. But it will not conspire in assisting ambitious politicians or demagogues to reach power under false pretenses. It will not consent without remonstrance to see the revival of the worst features of Tammany rule under the names of new "Bosses." Already the people of New-York are threatened with that corruption of government, and even of justice, which did so much to render the former Tammany rule infamous. At the elections in November, 1874, Tammany triumphed in New-York State; and even on election day Mr. Tilden proved how unable he was to control his own followers. The ballots for the constitutional amendments were fraudulently canceled, an outrageous political murder was committed, and the forms of justice were grossly violated by John Kelly himself. Mr. Tilden never uttered a word of remonstrance against these proceedings, although he must have known perfectly well what was going on. Kelly is the real Governor of New-York State to-day, and if the Democrats should regain possession of the Federal power, men of Kelly's stamp would govern the nation and fill the public offices.

To all these great public scandals THE TIMES will be inflexibly opposed. It will endeavor to advocate truth and justice, and decline to surrender its columns for the use of leaders of any party. It will continue to advocate those measures by which the honor, the peace, and the prosperity of the nation can be best secured and promoted, and will constantly study the wants of the people, rather than the wishes of individual politicians. In pursuing this course it will simply adhere to the principles laid down in the first number of the journal, and which were thus set forth: "Upon all topics—political, social, moral, and religious—we intend that the paper shall speak for itself, and we only ask that it may be judged accordingly. We shall be *conservative* in all cases where we think conservatism essential to the public good; and we shall be *radical* in everything which may seem to us to require radical treatment and radical reform. We do not believe that *everything* in society is either exactly right or exactly wrong. What is good we desire to preserve and improve; what is evil, to exterminate or reform."

Started in September, 1851, THE TIMES has ever since been recognized as among the most successful, popular, and influential newspapers in the country. Two of its original proprietors still direct its policy, and, with greatly-increased resources and experience, will spare no pains to extend and strengthen its claims upon the confidence and support of that public which it has endeavored faithfully to serve for upward of three-and-twenty years.

Its EDITORIAL COLUMNS will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, free alike from self-interested aims, political jobbery, or undue favoritism. It will represent the great body of the people, rather than any clique. On all subjects it will maintain an attitude of perfect independence. Its CORRESPONDENCE will be full and timely, and directed with special reference to the publication of the truth on all questions, and from all parts. Its REPORTS will be prepared with the utmost care. The LITERARY DEPARTMENT will be in thoroughly capable hands, and will present a full review of the literature, the fine arts, the music, and the drama of the day. The scientific and educational reports and articles are specially prepared by some of the ablest men in the country.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES includes, in addition to all the news, selected and original literary matter of the most varied and agreeable character. Special arrangements have been made to impart new attractions to this feature of the paper. Among the contributors of original stories or articles to this paper are Bret Harte, J. W. De Forrest, Thomas Hardy, Dutton Cook, William Black, and negotiations are being carried out with many other distinguished authors.

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MURDERS IN THE COAL REGIONS.

A REIGN OF TERROR—MURDERS AND OUTRAGES—NO ARRESTS.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 17.—The reign of lawlessness in the coal regions appears to be continually growing worse, caused perhaps by the fact that most of the perpetrators of the assaults and murders escape capture and punishment. At Carbondale, on Saturday night, or Sunday morning last, two men were murdered and three severely assaulted, one of whom will probably die. Patrick Padden, a miner at the Coalbrook Colliery, was found upon Dunhoff street, in that city, on Sunday morning, with two bullet-holes in his head and badly pounded about the body. His head was frozen to the ground, the hair having dragged in a pool of blood and water which had congealed. He was not quite dead when found, but expired in the afternoon. He had quarreled with some parties on Saturday afternoon.

Nichael McNally was found dead the same morning upon the railroad bridge, near the look-out in the same city. He was about twenty years of age, and had evidently been put there. Michael Begland was found about the same time with his throat cut. He was dressed in an old suit of miner's clothing. When last seen on Saturday night he had on a suit of good clothes. He is still alive and will probably recover.

A boss at the Erie breaker was waylaid on Saturday night, and had his arm broken, and received other injuries, but escaped with his life. His name has not been ascertained. About two miles below the city, at the Carbondale Mines, a man, whose name is not yet known, was found nailed to a beam in a lonely and unfrequented place. Strong nails were driven through his coat at the wrists, and his pantaloons at the ankles, and in this position he was undoubtedly left to die, but by a mere accident was found and released.

At Scranton, on Sunday morning, a newsboy found the body of Michael Kearney lying at the foot of a steep embankment. He was dead, and had evidently been thrown there.

A negro testified at the Coroner's inquest that he heard cries of murder on Saturday night and saw a crowd of men beating some one, and finally carry the body toward this embankment.

No arrests have yet been made in any of the above cases.

GEN. BANKS AND THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—It is given out "as by authority" that Gen. Banks is determined not to run for the Speakership of the National House of Representatives, even if his friends should urge him strenuously, but will take his place on the floor and fight on his own hook, as an independent, ready to take a hand in whatever may suit him. He has some faith in a new party in the future, and will, Micawber-like, wait for "something to turn up."

THE ILLINOIS COAL MINERS' STRIKE ENDED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17.—The strike by the coal miners of St. Clair County, Ill., which has been in progress for some days past, was virtually ended to-day by the adoption of a resolution at a mass-meeting near French Village allowing all Union men who can get four cents per bushel for digging to commence to-morrow. The object of the strike, which was to compel all co-operative men and "blacklegs" or non-union men to join the Miners' Union, and thereby establish a uniform price for digging, was not effected, and matters stand about where they did when the strike was inaugurated.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 17.—Last Saturday, at Bearfield, Grant County, Ark., Tom Wagner and another planter named Cobles had a difficulty about some steel traps, and on Sunday they met again near Wagner's house, Cobles being accompanied by his two boys. The difficulty was here renewed, and terminated in Cobles shooting Wagner through the left breast with a rifle, inflicting a fatal wound. After Wagner had fallen, one of Cobles' sons attempted to shoot him, but the pistol snapped. Wagner was found by some neighbors and carried home. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

GEORGIA.

POPULAR FEELING SINCE THE ELECTION.

THAT SOME OF THE NEGROES FEAR—THEIR ALARM GROUNDLESS—THE WHITE PEOPLE MODERATE IN THEIR REJOICING—TWO SENSIBLE SPEECHES RECEIVED WITH LOUD APPLAUSE—THE GOVERNOR ASSURES THE BLACK MEN THAT THEIR RIGHTS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 14, 1874.

Since the election it has been darkly hinted by one or two partisan journals that the Democracy of the South would use their victory to the detriment of the black men living in their midst. In Alabama a few disappointed Radical leaders are doing everything possible to alarm the negroes. At a recent meeting in Montgomery they were counseled to leave the State in a body. If they did so, it was stated that farm lands would sell for ten cents an acre. If they remained, they were assured that they would be deprived of all the political rights which they now possessed. The majority of the colored people are too sensible to be deceived by these and similar addresses; but a few are really alarmed, and some scores of them have crossed the line and taken up a temporary residence in Georgia. In the meantime the white people are doing everything in their power to convince the negroes that they are their friends and do not intend to harm them in any way. To this end notices like the following are just now appearing in all the local newspapers:

EDITORS ADVERTISER: As there is great anxiety and uneasiness in the minds of the colored population lest the success of the Democratic Party may affect them seriously by finally putting them back into slavery, taking away the right of suffrage, forcing the women and children into the fields, &c., &c., fears instilled into their minds by the vile Radicals during the recent campaign, would it not be well in the planters residing in the different beats to call a mass-meeting, give a barbecue according to their resources, in order to reassure them and relieve their minds of the fears which they now entertain. Assure them that the Liberal Democracy will not attack any right they now possess or seek to gratify any petty revenge. Yours respectfully, PLANTER.

In this State, where the colored people have long been under Democratic rule, they seem to have no fear that the election will affect them in any way. The white people are exceedingly moderate in their rejoicing over the success of their party, they are more friendly to the negroes than I have ever seen them, and they are just as loyal to the Union as are the residents of New-York or New-England.

A NOTEWORTHY SPEECH.

A few evenings since, at a congratulatory meeting held in Columbus, Major Alfred Calhoun, one of the strongest Union men in Georgia, was the orator of the occasion. He said he was sure the people had called upon him to speak because he was a lover of his whole country, because it was known that he would gladly lay down his life to keep intact the grand American Republic. He did not wonder that the people of Georgia came out with torch and drum and cannon to celebrate a victory which seemed to assure a perfect reunion of all the States. He had not for one moment sympathized with the effort which the South had made to divide the country. In that effort he was glad they were defeated. Only the Northern men who had lived with them could appreciate the terrible straits into which they were then driven. Beaten in war, their homes desolated, their land filled with orphans and widows, their cripples uncared for, and their money worthless, it was only just that every spark of magnanimity in the breast of the conqueror should light to guide them out of the melancholy darkness. Their conqueror had been magnanimous; and when he spoke of their conqueror he did not refer to the horde of vampires who, in the name of Republicanism, had impoverished them since the war, and at the last election brought disgrace and defeat upon their own party. He referred to the old Union soldiers, for the South, in all her *post-bellum* trials, had no warmer friends than the boys in blue who fought against her sons. The partisan newspaper press throughout the country would have the people believe that the victory which they were celebrating was a Democratic success. There was never a greater mistake; there was nothing partisan in the victory, for the Democratic party as such was dead beyond all hope of redemption. The South had achieved a victory, but it was too grand and national to be partisan. Who was so idiotic as to say that Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New-Jersey had responded to a new-found love for an effete party? Did Nevada wish to encourage opposition to Union, or Missouri raise her voice in favor of the dead doctrine of State rights? No, but the great heart of the nation, which was ever right, whether it pulsated in Maine or Texas, felt the wrong of the dominant party, and through the ballot, the voice of the nation, it had rebuked the wrong-doers, and said to the impoverished South, "Thou hast been lied about and traduced, thy brave men have been abused, thy States impoverished, thy grave, insulted and thy freemen enslaved!" Rise sisters of the South, clasp hands with us, and stand our equals in the great confederation of our fathers. The dominant party had made a desperate effort to retain power by concocting stories of imaginary outrages committed by "the unrepentant rebels"—but, with a patience grander than the mistaken valor of their fallen sons, the people quietly submitted to the falsehood until the honest press of the country, headed by the Republican NEW-YORK TIMES, had told the truth about the South; then the nation threw off the blind of party, and, recognizing the wrongs that were put upon an unoffending people, rebuked at the ballot-box those who had slandered and traduced them. The Southern outrage business was now dead forever, and the Southern rights business begun in the true sense of the word. The nation had risen and rebuked the harpies that had bled poor crushed South Carolina, and placed party chains on the skeleton of helpless Louisiana. No longer could a party aim at supremacy by belief in the power of a military favorite, for no one man was essential to the life of the American nation. Partisans for their own purposes had attempted to force the unnatural Civil Rights bill upon the people. In doing this they ignored the fact that in the South were to be found the only true friends of the black man. But again he would assure them that their victory was not a party success. It was a national triumph, a triumph of the people who had risen and crushed party under foot. On the ruins of these parties, whose names suggested the meaner feelings and brutal hates of the war, a new party was surely rising, a party that knew no section, and had no local prejudice, but whose principles would be pure as the Constitution and broad as our mighty land. The people of the South should reverently thank God for the dawn of a better day, for now for the first time since the war the whole blood of the South flowed into the great heart of the Union. Now more than ever since the war the people of the South felt that America was their country and that they could have a voice in the councils of their fathers' land. They had every reason to rejoice at all these things, but they should not for one moment imagine that political successes would bring prosperity to the South or to their State. They must work if they hoped to be rich; they should be as law-abiding as they were brave, and they should join hands in an effort to elevate the ignorant blacks and whites who were among them. The people should dignify labor, and look upon him who scorned it as a drone to be despised. The workers should be the leaders, and the idlers the pariahs of the South. The day had come when Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and their sisters should move their corn-cribs from Illinois and their smoke-houses from Ohio, and buy not one thing that could be raised in their own fields. The day had come when Georgia should throw down the bars and open the gates that had heretofore been shut upon the sons of toil from foreign lands. The day for labor had come, and in Georgia at least it should no longer be the prerogative of the blacks. The great estates that now impoverished their owners should be broken up into small well-cultivated farms, wretched roads should be made grand highways, and then the entire South, casting off the degrading sentiment of so-called chivalry, would rise by the ennobling practice of labor, and in the Union, by the development of her splendid resources, she would rise as she never could have done as a separate nation or a slave power. Frequently during the progress of his address, and at its close, Major Calhoun was greeted with loud and long-continued applause.

THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA TO THE BLACK MEN.

Last evening Gov. Smith, of this State, was invited to address the people of Columbia on the results of the recent elections. In the course of a sensible and moderate address, he said that he rejoiced that now, for the first time since the war, the white natives of Georgia were once more citizens of the United States—once more political freemen. While, however, he rejoiced in the liberty of the whites, he rejoiced also that the black man could never again be enslaved. Addressing the negroes particularly, he told them not to be alarmed at the success of the Democrats. That party desired only the peace and prosperity of their country; were anxious that all men should have equal rights, and that people of all colors and nations should live in harmony together. He wanted every negro in Georgia to have every right and privilege given him by the State Constitution and by the Constitution of the Union. So long as he had a voice in the government of affairs they should have those rights. They were free as any white man in the land. Negro suffrage might have been a mistake. He did not think that ignorant black men were qualified to take the offices that were so seldom well filled even by white men of education. At the same time they had the right to vote, and at this late day no one could deprive them of it. No good man desired to do so. The negroes in Georgia should have their rights, but only good intelligent men should henceforth be elected to office. Speaking to the white men, the Governor told them that by the help of the men of the North they had won a great victory, and that it was now their duty to show to the world that they could bear success as well as defeat. There should be no undue scoffing at the fallen party, and, in the words of their State motto, the people of Georgia should exercise the advantage given by political victory with "Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation." If they did so, harmony would return to the South, and in all sections would be felt the old love for the whole Union. Such speeches as these are doing much to revive the spirits of the despondent people of Georgia, and already they are beginning to talk of establishing new business enterprises. The energetic little City of Columbus will shortly be connected with the outer world by two new railroads. Atlanta is growing with surprising rapidity; Macon is also doing well, and wisely forgetting old feuds and difficulties, the people seem disposed to unite in a determined effort to make Georgia peaceful and prosperous.

H. C.

BANK DEFALCATION.

THE CASHIER OF THE EAST BOSTON NATIONAL BANK A DEFAULTER TO THE EXTENT OF $26,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 17, 1874.—The investigation into the condition of the First Ward National Bank, East Boston, begun by Mr. George Ripley, the National Bank examiner, when the cashier, Mr. H. A. Roberts, suddenly disappeared some days ago, was concluded to-day, and the result shows Mr. Roberts to be a defaulter to the amount of $26,000 or over. Mr. Roberts, it appears from the report, had been in the habit of making fictitious charges to the New-York correspondents of the Bank, representing that remittances had been made, when the money was really appropriated to his own personal use. In January last he drew four checks on New-York, which were credited and entered as follows:

Credited.	Drawn.
$25 63	$256 30
21 53	1,157 50
60 00	600 00
25 00	250 00
$132 20	$3,263 80

Making a difference of $3,131 60, which has never been accounted for. The account with the National Bank of the Commonwealth was carried out in nearly the same style, but on a larger scale. Deposits made by customers, and entered on their pass-books, were not credited on the books of the bank, but the loss by this style of peculation will not be very large, as the amounts of such deposits were inconsiderable. It is impossible, Mr. Ripley states, to estimate the actual loss by all the transactions, but, he thinks, it is somewhere in the vicinity of $30,000, as the total deficit in the bank account amounts to $25,939. Besides this he appropriated on the 7th instant $2,000 which came from Washington on account of redemption, and $2,000 in railroad bonds deposited as collateral security. Until the outstanding drafts and checks shall have been collected it is impossible to fix the actual loss of the bank or to give the exact state of affairs, but Mr. Ripley states that no anxiety need be felt, for the directors and stockholders are men who will in no way be affected by this loss, and besides they have the bonds of the Cashier for $30,000 which bear the name of men who are good for treble the amount of the discrepancy.

The bank was established only a year and a half ago, with a capital of $200,000, and last April the capital was increased to $300,000. Mr. Roberts was formerly receiving teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, of this City. He is well connected, and his family have money. He has always been held in high esteem by those with whom he has transacted business.

Nothing has yet been heard from him, and it is believed by some that he has killed himself, but others believe that his whereabouts are known to his friends.

LEAD MINES DISCOVERED.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Nov. 17.—The late lead discoveries here create great excitement and a large amount of land and mining speculations. The ore is found abundant in quantity and rich in quality. One vein opened is from three to six feet thick and of unknown length.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES DECLINE TO INTERFERE.

EFFORTS TO CREATE A BELIEF THAT VIOLENCE IS THREATENED—CONFLICTING STATEMENTS FROM THE OPPOSING FACTIONS ON THIS POINT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The new Arkansas muddle has been settled, temporarily at least, by the refusal of the Government to take any action whatever upon the information now before it. It was manifest that nothing could be done except to preserve the peace if a conflict of arms should arise. The greatest pains has been taken to create the belief here that violence was imminent. There was an immense array of special telegrams from Little Rock, in one or two papers supposed to be adverse to publishing specials that cost anything, all setting forth a terrible uprising in Arkansas, which was sure to terminate in bloodshed unless the Federal Government should interfere. But it is noticeable that no blow exposing life or limb of any one to peril has been struck; and yet there may be serious trouble, especially if the leaders most interested think it will help their ends. Certainly predictions of violence are freely made, but with a manner of threatening rather than prophecy. The information at hand is not such as would enable any candid person to form an accurate opinion of the condition of affairs. It is very far from being evidence upon which a court could act, and yet the President has been asked to decide a grave judicial question on the telegram from Smith and the statements of Senator Dorsey. The subject will now rest until Congress meets, unless, in the meantime, there should arise necessity not now existing for action. The Investigating Committee will have an opportunity to lay its report before the House, where the questions may be finally brought for adjudication, if there is no way of securing the proper hearing of the case in the courts. The "Arkansas Travelers" to Washington are now free to return.

THE SENATE AUTHORIZE A REWARD OF $1,000 FOR THE ARREST OF SMITH AND HIS SUPPORTERS—THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 17.—The Senate to-day passed a joint resolution commending the prompt action of Gov. Garland in the Smith matter. A bill was also introduced and passed to a third reading authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of parties charged with conspiring for the overthrow of the Government and other crimes of a like character. The same quiet which has prevailed since Smith's proclamation was made public still prevails.

Nothing has yet been heard from Smith, nor has there been any demonstration in his behalf by anybody in any part of the State.

Judge Poland, of the Congressional Investigating Committee, left for Washington to-night. Judge Ward, of the same committee, remains here. It is reported here that Judge Poland was summoned to Washington by the Attorney General.

The General Assembly has passed a joint resolution of thanks to Gov. Baxter for his course during the past two years.

Gov. Garland received the following dispatch to-night from Helena:

The dispatch from Little Rock, stating that troops are being raised here to support Smith, is false. Everything is perfectly quiet.

(Signed,) H. B. ROBINSON, Sheriff.

Robinson is a colored man. He was elected under the new Constitution by the Republicans of Philips County.

In no locality of the State are there any disturbances, or any attempts to organize men in the interest of Smith.

DISPATCH TO SENATOR DORSAY FROM THE REPUBLICAN EDITOR IN LITTLE ROCK.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The following from the editor of the Republican paper at Little Rock was received here to-night by Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas:

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 17.—The Republicans are waiting patiently for some definite action by the Federal authorities at Washington. They can protect themselves if forced to do so. They have always been loyal and obedient to the mandates of higher authority. The Federal Government sustained Baxter in his conflict with Brooks, and by that means alone Garland and his mob of White Leaguers obtained possession of the State, courts, and all, and they at once commenced a regular system of murders, intimidations, and other fearful crimes, which is resulting in all the horrors of civil war. Business throughout the State is almost entirely suspended, and the White Leaguers' Militia roam at large. If we are to fight we wish to know it. The earlier the matter is settled the better it will be for all.

THE CABINET MEETING ON THE COMMUNICATION OF EX-LIEUT. GOV. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Cabinet was in session two and a half hours to-day, during which the Arkansas troubles were discussed at length, and it was finally decided that there is not now before the Government the necessary information to enable it to take any action in reference to the controversy in that State. Hence no notice will be taken of the proclamation recently received from Mr. Smith, who claims to be Governor of that State.

GOV. GARLAND STILL LOOKING FOR THE INVISIBLE SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Gov. Garland sent the following telegram to his counsel in Washington, dated Little Rock, yesterday: "All is peace and quiet here, perfectly so. I will have no collision unless it is forced upon me by resisting process of the law, or attacking me. All classes of people of all parties are supporting me, and I cannot find Smith and his party to arrest them with warrants, and no one knows where they are."

Another telegram from Garland, dated to-day, says: "Only one arrest made, Price, and on examination he was discharged. The guilty ones, Smith and Wheeler, are fugitives and cannot be found. All quiet and Government moving on well and admirably."

LOUISIANA.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The members of the Returning Board to-day elected O. Arrogo to fill the vacancy in their number. He took the required oath and was seated.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOLDIERS FROM THE STATE-HOUSE—THE RETURNING BOARD—COUNTING THE VOTE RESUMED.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 17.—The United States troops who have been occupying the State-house for some time past were withdrawn at 6 o'clock A. M., and Capt. Lawler, with a force of about thirty policemen, supplies their place.

John M. Sandige, who was elected by the Returning Board to fill the vacancy occasioned by Gen. Longstreet's resignation, declines, for the reason that he has no expression or intimation from the Board that a place would be made for another Conservative member, thus placing the party he should represent on something like equality with that of its contestants, and not having been requested by the Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative Party to act in such capacity on the Returning Board.

At 11 o'clock A. M., Mr. Hunsacker, of St. James Parish, Republican candidate for the Legislature, desired to be informed whether the returns had been received from St. James Parish. The board informed him that the returns had been received ten days ago.

The board resumed counting at the twelfth poll in the Second Ward of the city.

SINKING OF A STEAMER.

AN OVERLOADED VESSEL SUNK AT HER DOCK—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 17.—The steamer Empire, from the lower coast, overloaded with sugar and molasses, sunk at her wharf at the foot of Conti street this morning. The Empire arrived about 12:30 A. M. to-day, heavily loaded with sugar, molasses, rice, &c. Several passengers left the boat upon her arrival, otherwise the loss of life would have been very large. As it is, fourteen passengers and many of the crew are believed to be drowned. Five bodies have been recovered, including the Captain's eldest daughter, about seventeen years of age, and Mr. Frisbie, a well-known plantation engineer. Capt. Jeanfrean lost four children, but saved himself, wife, and baby, who were sleeping on the upper deck.

Mr. D. R. Perret, a passenger, who escaped from the sinking steamer, gives the opinion that the boat was overloaded and parted in the centre. The Empire was built at Algiers about three years ago, and was owned by the Empire Parish Packet Company. She was valued at about $30,000. She had on board 169 hogsheads of sugar, besides a large number of barrels of molasses and a quantity of rice.

It is impossible at present to get the actual number of lives lost, as the books and papers of the boat are under the upper deck.

STATEMENT BY THE CAPTAIN AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Capt. Jeanfreau states that the Empire had only a fair cargo, that she was not overloaded, and that her guards were well above water. At the time of the sinking he was awakened by a great noise and confusion. He caught one of his children and swam with it to the shore. On looking back he saw his wife standing on deck with her babe in her arms. As the boat went down she clung to the wheel-house of the Bradish Johnson, which stood alongside, but the violent shock wrenched from her grasp her child, who fell into the water and was drowned.

John Dublin says: I am mate of the Empire. We arrived last night about 12 o'clock and tied up. I went to my room and almost immediately fell asleep. Between 4 and 5 o'clock I heard a tremendous crash, and, thinking we had been run into, rushed on deck. Seeing she was sinking, I shouted for everybody to get life-preservers, and rushed along forward shouting with all my might, so as to wake all I could. I started for the cabin, when the boat almost in a second's time, seemed to sink, and I was thrown into the water, when I swam until I caught hold of something and saved myself.

Eugene Duvale, pilot, states that when the boat sank he was in his bed. He heard a crash, and thought the steamer had been run into. He was thrown into the water and swam to the wharf. He thinks the boat broke in two, she sank so suddenly.

Five bodies have been found. The number lost is uncertain, as no one is positive as to how many left the boat on her arrival.

The boat is said to be insured for $15,000.

FURTHER STATEMENT BY THE CAPTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 17.—Capt. Jeanfrean states that to the best of his knowledge the Empire had 169 hogsheads of sugar, 79 barrels of molasses, 238 barrels of rice, and 785 sacks of rough rice. He says the boat did not break in two, but went down stiff and solid. He cannot account for the sinking, as she was not overloaded, and there was no unusual amount of water anywhere in her when he retired at night. He cannot tell how many passengers there were, as the books are in the safe on board the sunken steamer. He thinks there were about thirty-five. The Captain lost four of his children—Fanny, aged seventeen years; Johnny, twelve years; Ada, eight years, and Walter seven months. He is overwhelmed with grief, and can scarcely realize the horrors of last night. The bodies of Fanny and Walter, Mr. Frisbie, engineer of Magnolia Plantation, and two children of William Kemper have been recovered.

The boat and cargo are partially insured in city offices.

The bell-boat Osage will attempt to raise the wreck to-morrow.

NAMES OF THE MISSING AND LOST.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The following are the names as far as known of the missing and believed to be lost by the Empire disaster, not including those already mentioned: Henry Jackson, Robert Carpenter, William Green, engineer; Mr. Maddox, of Belair Plantation; Antoine Bare, Mr. and Mrs. Kemper and two children, Mrs. James Martin, of Point La Hoche; Mr. Mazelle, of Union Plantation; Rose St. John, stewardess; Charles Williams, pantry-keeper, and Charles Ward and John Williams, cook boys.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Early yesterday morning a double frame dwelling-house at Parsons, Penn., occupied by the families of Martin Gaughan and David Riley, was burned. The fire had nearly cut off every avenue of escape on Gaughan's side when discovered. He jumped through a window and cut his head, broke his collar-bone, and otherwise injured himself. His son John barely escaped with life. He was badly bruised about the head, arms, and legs, and may not recover. Thomas Gaughan, a young man and a relative, was burned to death. After the fire a portion of his remains only were found. Mrs. Riley was aroused by the fire bursting the partition, and before she could remove her child one side of its face was scorched. The loss is about $3,000; no insurance.

The American House on Hanover street, Boston, took fire about 5 o'clock yesterday evening. The fire was confined to the attic, and is supposed to have been occasioned by a defective flue. The damage, which is mostly by water, is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000, covered by insurance. There was much excitement among the guests, but none were hurt.

An unoccupied house and barn were destroyed by fire on Monday night, at Westville, Mass. They were owned by David B. West, of New-Bedford. The loss is $2,300; insured for $1,700 in the Hingham Insurance Company. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A fire in Wingham, Canada, yesterday, destroyed Bowen's bakery and grocery, George Green's dry goods store, Dinsley's Hotel and driving sheds, and Shannon's furniture shop. The loss is about $15,000, partially covered by insurance.

Last night a large fire was raging in the mountains opposite Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; but rain had commenced falling and the flames will no doubt be subdued before morning.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS ROBBERS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—Edward J. Hackney, the third confederate in the American Express robbery, was arrested to-day, but denies complicity or knowledge of the affair. He has been recognized as one of the two men who carried the trunk out of the office. George Black, who assisted in the removal of the trunk and safe, confessed to-day, saying he and Hackney were paid $300 each by Monroe to carry out the trunk and safe. In company with officers he went to-night back of Covington, where he said they buried the safe, but the ground was so wet and muddy that they give up digging for it and returned to the city without it. The search will be continued to-morrow.

The American Express Company's safe was finally found at the place indicated by Black, buried in a ditch alongside the railroad. The lock had been picked and the safe was empty, except one small package of jewelry, which had probably been overlooked by the thieves. The detectives are confident that the greater portion of the stolen property will yet be recovered.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ASKING INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from St. Petersburg, says Russia has issued another circular note to the European powers requesting to be informed of the points in the protocol signed at the Brussels Conference, which they desire revised, amended, or omitted.

The Russian Government also suggests that another International Conference be held next year.

INDIA.

THE COLLISION ON THE HOOGHLY—TWO BOATS' CREWS MISSING.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Calcutta reports that the vessels which came in collision in the Hooghly, and were sunk, were the ships French Empire and the City of Edinburgh. Two boats' crews of those who were on board the vessels are still missing.

THE EUROPEAN WHEAT MARKET.

SNOW AND FROST IN ENGLAND, AND ITS EFFECT ON THE CROP—AN ADVANCE ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The weather during the past week has been cold. There has been some snow and frost, which has been injurious to pastures, but at the same time has favorably checked wheat, which was getting too luxuriant. The wheat market is improving in tone; a rise of a shilling is noted on the Continent."

GREAT BRITAIN.

SECOND-CLASS FARES ABOLISDED ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Midland Railway to-day the proposal of the Directors to abolish second-class fares on that line was approved almost unanimously.

FISHING CRAFT MISSING SINCE THE RECENT GALE—THIRTY LIVES BELIEVED TO BE LOST.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Five Yarmouth fishing craft have been missing since the recent gale, and are believed to be lost with all on board, upward of thirty persons.

An official statement is published contradicting recent reports of the unsatisfactory progress of recruiting for the British Army.

A NEW POLAR EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Nov. 18—5:30 A. M.—Mr. Disraeli has written a letter to Sir Henry Rawlinson announcing that the Government, in consequence of the representations of the Royal Geographical Society, and other learned bodies, has determined to organize a polar exploring expedition without delay.

SPAIN.

REPORTED DEATH OF A REPUBLICAN GENERAL—BAZAINE IN MADRID.

LONDON, Nov. 18—5 A. M.—It is reported that Gen. Laserna, the commander of the Republican army in the north of Spain, is dead.

A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Hendaye reports that military operations are suspended on account of the weather.

Marshal Bazaine has arrived in Madrid.

GERMANY.

VON ARNIM'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The trial of Count Von Arnim has been postponed until Dec. 9.

ONE OF THE MISSING VAN ARNIM DOCUMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A Berlin dispatch to the London *Times* says: "A letter from Prince Henri Reuss, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the policy of Germany towards Russia is among the documents which Count Von Arnim is required to surrender. Its disappearance adds to the mystery of the affair.

MR. DISRAELI'S GUILDHALL SPEECH.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The *North German Gazette* (semi-official) refers to Mr. Disraeli's recent denial that certain allusions in his Guildhall speech were applicable to the Arnim affair, and says the explanation is gratifying to all those who are desirous of preventing misunderstanding between England and Germany.

FRANCE.

PRESIDENT M'MAHON AND THE "RIGHT."

PARIS, Nov. 18.—It is rumored that Count Daru has had an interview with President MacMahon, and promised him the support of the Right, with the exception of a dozen extremists.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

THE REPORTED COMPROMISE WITH THE REBELS UNFOUNDED.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—*La Liberte* to-day admits that the announcements that a compromise had been effected between the government of Buenos Ayres and the insurgents were false.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the North-west, the upper lake region, and thence southward to the Ohio Valley, with northerly winds, cooler and partly cloudy weather. The barometer has fallen in the districts on the Atlantic coast and in the lower lake region, with continued warm weather and rain. Cloudy weather or rain prevails in the Southern States east of the Mississippi, with east to south winds, and slight changes in temperature. The barometer is highest in the North-west, and lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley. The Mississippi River has risen at Cairo and Memphis. The Ohio has risen at Paducah. The Cumberland has fallen at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, partly cloudy weather will prevail, with light rain, north to east winds, slight changes in temperature, and slowly rising barometer.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, cloudy and colder weather, with light rain, south-west to north-west winds and rising barometer, followed by clearing weather in the lower lake region and southern portion of the Middle States.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, generally clear and decidedly cold weather, with north or west winds and stationary or rising barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	36°	45°	3:30 P. M.	39°	56°
6 A. M.	36°	43°	6 P. M.	38°	53°
9 A. M.	36°	46°	9 P. M.	35°	52°
12 M.	39°	53°	12 P. M.	34°	50°

Average temperature yesterday..........[illegible]
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........[illegible]

THE POLITICAL MURDER.

CROKER IN THE TOMBS.

HICKEY AND SHERIDAN ADMITTED TO BAIL—CROKER'S CASE TRANSMITTED TO THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—A MOTION TO ADMIT HIM TO BAIL POSTPONED—HIS POLITICAL FRIENDS DISAPPOINTED.

Intense excitement was created in the vicinity of the brown-stone building in the City Hall Park yesterday by the arrival, under arrest, of Coroner Richard Croker, George E. Hickey, and John Sheridan, whose indictment was exclusively published in THE TIMES. The prisoners, who were in charge of Capt. Irving and Detective Golden, were accompanied by "Honest" John Kelly, Col. John R. Fellows, Edward Kearney, the butcher, who acts as professional bondsman for Ring lawbreakers, John Teal, Clerk of the Coroner's office, and a number of their political followers. As soon as it became known that the prisoners had been surrendered to the jurisdiction of the court the politicians poured in to see what disposition should be made of them, and the General Sessions building was soon crowded to overflowing. Croker appeared nervious and anxious, but was urged by the ruler of Tammany and his followers to keep up his spirits. The Kelly-Croker faction were evidently of opinion at first that they could carry matters with as high a hand in the jurisdiction of the District Attorney as they had in the Coroner's office, but subsequent events showed how deplorably they had been mistaken. Among the more respectable members of the community in the audience, many of whom were Democrats, the feeling was one of satisfaction that prompt action had been taken to fasten the death of poor McKenna on the guilty parties, whoever they might be, and to teach rowdy ward politicians that they cannot murder a man in broad daylight on the street without being called upon to give an account. It was generally conceded that the action of Coroner Woltman in discharging Croker and his confederates, after a whitewashing verdict procured by himself, was open to the greatest censure, and hopes were freely expressed that a searching investigation should be instituted into the conduct of that official.

On the opening of court "Col." Fellows moved that George E. Hickey, (against whom two indictments had been found) and John Sheridan should be admitted to reasonable bail.

Assistant District Attorney Russell did not oppose the motion, and Judge Sutherland fixed the bail in each case at $6,000.

Hickey and Sheridan were then taken to the District Attorney's office, where the bail bonds were drawn up. Bernard Costello, of No. 323 East Twenty-seventh street, became surety for Hickey, and Thomas E. Matthews, of No. 40 East Thirtieth street, gave bail for Sheridan. The first indictment against Hickey charges him with having fired a pistol at John McKenna, while he lay on the ground, with intent to kill him; and the second with feloniously assaulting, with intent to kill, Patrick Craig, who ran to pick McKenna up. The indictment against John Sheridan charges him with firing at James O'Brien with intent to kill.

It was understood that in the Croker matter a motion would be made to admit the prisoner to bail. When the case was called Assistant District Attorney Rollins moved that the case be transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, then in session. "Col." Fellows, counsel for the prisoner, did not object, and Judge Sutherland thereupon ordered that the case be transferred, as requested.

Croker, accompanied by his lawyers, Messrs. Clinton, Wingate, and Fellows, John Kelly, and a small army of political hangers-on, was then taken in custody of Capt. Irving to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and was followed across the Park by a large crowd of the curious. On entering court, Mr. Clinton, addressing Judge Barrett, said they appeared there for the purpose of making a motion to admit Coroner Croker to bail. This motion was intended to be based on the proceedings had before the Coroner, before the committing Magistrate, and before the Grand Jury. It was found, however, that the stenographer had not yet had time to write out at length the proceedings had before the Coroner, and on that account the motion would have to be delayed until to-morrow (this) morning.

Judge Barrett said he would entertain the motion at any time counsel might be prepared to make it, within the usual hours of holding court.

At this point District Attorney Phelps elicited from counsel for the accused the fact that the testimony of the witnesses before the Coroner had not been signed by them, and suggested to the court that such testimony was not in such shape as to be considered by the court on the motion to admit to bail.

Counsel for the accused said the mode in which the testimony had been taken before the Coroner was by a stenographer; that at the conclusion of the testimony, when it became necessary to have the witnesses sign it, there had not been time to have it written out, but it was read to each witness from the stenographer's notes, and they were sworn to it, and told that when it was written out they would be called upon to sign it, and that such signature would be procured before its presentation in court on the motion to admit to bail.

Judge Barrett said the statute was very explicit that the testimony must be written out and signed and sworn to by the witness at the time it is taken. The course of procedure in this case before the Coroner seemed to present a grave irregularity, and indicate the existence of undue haste. However, he would hear such motion as they might have to make when they became prepared to make it.

It was then concluded by counsel for the accused that they would be prepared to make their motion before the close of to-day's session of the court. In the meantime Croker is committed to prison, the commitment having been handed, at the close of the proceedings, to Deputy Sheriff Daly, who took the prisoner to the Tombs.

THE INDICTMENT.

The following is a copy of the indictment against Croker:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: Be it remembered, that at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, holden at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, before Josiah Sutherland, Esq., City Judge of the said City of New-York, Justice of the said Court, assigned to keep the peace of the said City and County of New-York, and to inquire, by the oaths of good and lawful men of the said County, of all crimes and misdemeanors committed or triable in the said County, to hear, determine, and punish according to law, all crimes and misdemeanors in the said City and County, done and committed, by the oath of John H. Hall Foreman,

Jarvis Slade,	Richard C. Coombs,
Jacob A. Bogert,	George M. Leventill,
George D. Nichols,	Henry T. Anthony,
Samuel D. Bussell,	Alfred Colville,
William A. Cauldwell,	Theodore E. Isaacs,
Theodore Perry,	Charles Day,
Daniel D. T. Moore,	William Kemp,
William Palen,	Adolph Mack,
William A. Gedney,	John Boyd,
Lawrence P. Mott,	Alexander Brandon,
Caleb B. Knevals,	Henry D. Stover,

it was then and there presented as follows:

FIRST COUNT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—The jurors of the people of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oath, present:

That Richard Croker, late of the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, aforesaid, on the 3d day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon one John McKenna in the peace of the people of the State then and there being, willfully, feloniously, and of his "malice aforethought," did make an assault, and that the said Richard Croker, a certain pistol then and there charged and loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which said pistol the said Richard Croker in his right hand then and there had and held to, at, against, and upon the said John McKenna then and there feloniously, willfully, and of his "malice aforethought," did shoot off and discharge, and that the said Richard Croker, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there, by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, shot off, sent forth, and discharged, as aforesaid, the said John McKenna in and upon the head of him, the said John McKenna then and there feloniously, willfully, and of his "malice aforethought," did strike, penetrate, and wound, giving to him, the said John McKenna, then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid discharged, sent forth, and shot out of the pistol aforesaid, by the said Richard Croker, in and upon the head of him, the said John McKenna, one mortal wound of the breadth of one-half inch, and of the depth of three inches, of which said mortal wound he, the said John McKenna, at the ward, City, and County aforesaid, then and there died. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that he, the said Richard Croker, did him, the said John McKenna, in the manner and form, and by the means aforesaid, at the ward, City, and County aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, and in the year aforesaid, willfully, feloniously, and of his "malice aforethought," did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

SECOND COUNT.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present: That the said Richard Croker, late of the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, aforesaid, afterward, to wit: On the 3d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon one John McKenna, in the peace of the said people, then and there being willfully, feloniously, and with a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of him, the said John McKenna, did make an assault, and that the said Richard Croker, a certain pistol, then and there charged and loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which said pistol the said Richard Croker in his right hand then and there had and held to, at, against, and upon the said John McKenna, did shoot off and discharge, and that the said Richard Croker, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, shot off, sent forth, and discharged as aforesaid, him, the said John McKenna, in and upon the head of him, the said John McKenna, then and there, feloniously, willfully, and with a deliberate and premeditated design, to effect the death of him, the said John McKenna, did strike, penetrate, and wound, giving to him, the said John McKenna, then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid discharged, sent forth, and shot out of the pistol aforesaid, by the said Richard Croker, in and upon the head of him, the said John McKenna, one mortal wound of the breadth of one-half inch, and of the depth of three inches, of which said mortal wound he, the said John McKenna, at the ward, City, and County aforesaid, then and there died.

And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say, that he, the said Richard Croker, him the said John McKenna, in the manner and form, and by the means aforesaid, at the ward, city, and county aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, and in the year aforesaid, willfully, feloniously, and with a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of him, the said John McKenna, did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such case, made and provided and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

THIRD COUNT.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Richard Croker, late of the First Ward, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York aforesaid, afterward, to wit.: On the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, in the City and in the County aforesaid, being then and there a person of depraved mind, regardless of human life, but not having a premeditated design to effect the death of any particular person, did then and there have and hold in his right hand a certain pistol, then and there charged and loaded with powder and one leaden bullet, and so having and holding said pistol, so loaded as aforesaid, he the said Richard Croker did willfully and feloniously there and then present aim and point said pistol at to and toward divers persons in the peace of the State there being, to wit: one James O'Brien, one John McKenna, and divers other persons whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, there being in the presence of the said Richard Croker, the said presenting, aiming, and pointing of said pistol, so as aforesaid, then and there being an act imminently dangerous to the said James O'Brien, John McKenna, and said divers other persons whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular person, and the said pistol, so loaded, presented, aimed, and pointed at, to, and toward the persons aforesaid, he, the said Richard Croker, did fire off and discharge, and that the said Richard Croker with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there, by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, shot off, sent forth, and discharged as aforesaid, the said John McKenna, in and upon the head of him the said John McKenna, then and there feloniously, and by an act imminently dangerous to others, to wit, to the said James O'Brien, John McKenna, and said other persons whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, without any premeditated design on the part of him the said Richard Croker to effect the death of any particular persons, did strike, penetrate, and wound, giving to him the said John McKenna then and there with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid discharged, sent forth, and shot out of the pistol aforesaid by the said Richard Croker, in and upon the head of him the said John McKenna, one mortal wound of the breadth of one-half inch and of the depth of three inches, of which said mortal wound he the said John McKenna, at the ward, City, and County aforesaid, then and there did die.

And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that he the said Richard Croker, him, the said John McKenna, in manner and form, and by the means aforesaid, at the ward, City, and County aforesaid, willfully, feloniously, of his malice aforethought, and of his depraved mind regardless of human life, by an act imminently dangerous to others, to wit, to the said James O'Brien, the said John McKenna, and the said divers other persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, but without the premeditated design on the part of the said Richard Croker to effect the death of him, the said McKenna, or any particular person, did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York, and their dignity.

FOURTH COUNT.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Richard Croker, late of the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York aforesaid, afterward, to wit: on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at the City and in the County aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon one James O'Brien, in the peace of the people of the State of New-York then and there being, willfully, feloniously, and with the deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the said James O'Brien, did make an assault, and that the said Richard Croker a certain pistol then and there charged and loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which said pistol the said Richard Croker in his right hand then and there had and held to, at, against, and upon the said James O'Brien, then and there feloniously, willfully, and with the deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the said James O'Brien, did shoot off and discharge, and that the said Richard Croker, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there, by force of the gunpowder aforesaid shot off, sent forth, and discharged as aforesaid, one John McKenna, in the peace of the people of the State of New-York then and there being in and upon the head of him the said John McKenna, then and there feloniously, willfully, and with the deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of James O'Brien aforesaid, did strike, penetrate and wound, giving to him the said John McKenna then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid discharged, sent forth, and shot out of the pistol aforesaid, by the said Richard Croker, in and upon the head of him the said John McKenna, one mortal wound of the breadth of one inch and of the depth of four inches, of which said mortal wound he, the said John McKenna at the ward, City and County aforesaid, then and there died.

And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that he the said Richard Croker, him the said John McKenna, in the manner and form and by the means aforesaid, at the ward, City and County aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, and in the year aforesaid, willfully, feloniously and with deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of James O'Brien aforesaid, did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

B. R. PHELPS, District Attorney.

Attached is the following extract from the minutes of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions:

At a Court of General Sessions of the Peace holden in and for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the said City, on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; present—Hon. Josiah Sutherland, City Judge of the City of New-York, Justice of the Sessions.

The People vs. Richard Croker.—On indictment for murder in the first degree of John McKenna, (filed Nov. 16, 1874,) on motion of the District Attorney, ordered that this indictment be sent to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in and for the City and County of New-York, there to be determined according to law.

A true extract from the minutes.

JOHN SPARKS, Clerk.

The indictment bears the following indorsement:

No. 136.
Day of trial.
Counsel—H. R. Clinton and John R. Fellows.
Filed, 16th day of November, 1874.
Pleads not guilty, Nov. 17, 1874.
The People versus Richard Croker.
Homicide of the degree of murder, first degree.
BENJAMIN K. PHELPS, District Attorney.
Ordered to the New-York Court of Oyer and Terminer, Nov. 17, 1874.
A True Bill. JOHN M. HALL, Foreman.
Tried and
the — day of

A DESCENT ON A DEN OF THIEVES.

The frequency of burglaries recently in that section of Jersey City known as Old South Bergen has led to the suspicion by the Police of that district that the robberies were the work of an organized gang of thieves. It was also suspected that these made their head-quarters in an old dilapidated brown house standing on the Newark Plank Road near the Hackensack River Bridge. Detective Joseph Francis was detailed to watch the place, and on Tuesday night saw, through the half-closed blinds, the faces of several parties known to him as thieves. On his application Justice Keese issued a warrant authorizing the detective to search the premises, and take into custody any persons found there. At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning Sergeant Lindsay, having surrounded the place with a squad of Police so as to avoid the escape of any of the persons inside, made a descent upon the house and captured seven persons, who gave their names respectively as follows: John McGovern, Michael Dorsey, Patrick Murphy, Michael Riley, James Riley, and George and Margaret Cooke. The place was searched, and concealed in various parts of the house was a quantity of goods, evidently the proceeds of a series of robberies. There were clothing, made up, and half made up; linen made up into every conceivable article of dress and ornament; silverware, some of it battered so as to be unrecognizable, and any number of other articles. The total value of the goods recovered is $2,000. Awaiting further developments, charges of disorderly conduct were preferred against the parties arrested, and they are held for further examination.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

In the case of May Chamberlayne against John Bute Holmes, already reported in THE TIMES, a motion was made before Judge Alker, of the Marine Court, to vacate the order of arrest, or to reduce the amount of bail, which was originally fixed at $20,000. Counsel for the defendant based his motion principally on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction of a case involving $50,000, the amount of damages claimed by the plaintiff, and also on the ground that the defendant, being a married man at the time of making the alleged promise the contract was illegal, and no penalty for its breach could be exacted. Messrs. Spellissy, Gibbons, & Macinerney, for the plaintiff, replied that the act of May, 1874, conferred upon the Marine Court "the same jurisdiction for all actions for breach of promise of marriage now possessed by other courts of record." And on the second point they said that the rule cited by the opposite side applied only where the plaintiff had cognizance at the time the contract was made of the defendant's legal inability to fulfill it. The court denied the motion with costs.

SUIT AGAINST JUDGE BENEDICT.

IMPORTANT ARGUMENT ON THE LIABILITY OF A JUDGE FOR DAMAGES FOR ACTS DONE IN OFFICE.

In 1873 a case which excited considerable public interest came on for trial before Judge Charles L. Benedict in the Circuit Court of the United States in this City. Edward Lange, a man of wealth and position, was indicted on the accusation of a man who had been his former coachman, for having unlawfully in his possession a number of United States mail bags, and in November last was tried on the charge and convicted. The punishment for the offense imposed by statute is a fine of not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. Judge Benedict sentenced Mr. Lange to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $200. The fine was promptly paid to the Clerk of the Court, and by him paid into the United States Treasury, and Mr. Lange entered on his imprisonment under the second part of the sentence. A writ of habeas corpus was then sued out, returnable before Judge Benedict, who then vacated his former sentence, and against the protest of the prisoner's counsel, proceeded to resentence him to one year's imprisonment. Another writ of habeas corpus was sued out, whereby the case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. There the second sentence was declared to be void; but, in the meantime, pending such decision, Mr. Lange was detained in prison under such sentence, and until the Supreme Court ordered his discharge. Upon obtaining his liberty Mr. Lange, through his counsel, Messrs. Arnoux, Ritch, and Woodford, commenced a suit to recover $50,000 damages against Judge Benedict for false imprisonment. By an agreement between counsel for Mr. Lange, and Messrs. Tracy, Catlin, and Brodhead, representing Judge Benedict, the complaint was so drawn as to present all the facts in the case; and to such complaint a demurrer was interposed on the ground that, admitting all the facts stated in it to be true, it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. In other words, it showed no right of action on the part of plaintiff against defendant.

The case came up yesterday before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term, on argument of demurrer.

Gen. Tracy, on behalf of Judge Benedict, and in favor of the validity of the demurrer, contended that the courts have invariably protected the Judges of the courts of record from any actions brought against them by private suitors for any errors they may commit in judgments pronounced by them, and that this immunity was so complete and sacred that such suit could not be maintained, even where malice and corruption could be shown; that such immunity was due to the proper administration of justice, and that the wrong sustained by the suitor would be infinitely less than the injury which would result to the administration of justice, if the opposite view should prevail. In support of his theory, Gen. Tracy cited the famous case against the Recorder of London. In that case William Penn, the philanthropist, had been arrested and carried before the Recorder on a charge of street preaching. The jury, contrary to the charge of the Recorder, acquitted the accused, and the Recorder thereupon fined the jury, one of whom, having refused to pay the fine, he imprisoned. The juror was discharged on writ of habeas corpus, and brought suit against the Recorder for false imprisonment. In that suit the court said the maintenance of such an action would be more subversive of justice than the illegal act of the Recorder. Gen. Tracy further contended that the original sentence against Lange was valid, and is still in force if the subsequent sentence was illegal; that the original sentence covered a fine for one count in the indictment, and imprisonment for another count: that the payment of the fine was illegally made, having been made to the clerk without any rule, and that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was based on an error, in that it assumed the fine to have been legally paid.

Mr. William H. Arnoux, in arguing against the demurrer, contended that the unbroken current of English and American decisions was, that in courts of limited jurisdiction the Justice was not protected when he exceeded his jurisdiction, which was conceded by the defendant's counsel, and that every court had used language broad enough to cover the case of the acts of Judges in courts of record who knowingly act without jurisdiction. To the glory of the judiciary it appeared that no Judge of a court of record in America, and but one in England, had ever been successfully sued. The whole question in the case turned upon the legal effect of the second sentence. The Supreme Court had declared that when the first judgment was pronounced and had been executed, the power of the court that sentenced Mr. Lange was ended, and therefore the second sentence was wholly without jurisdiction and void. The first sentence, although illegal, was valid until reversed or vacated, and that made the case of the Recorder of London a parallel case; but the second sentence was *coram non judice*, and afforded no protection whatever to the court or officers.

Judge Van Brunt reserved his decision.

MATRIMONIAL TROUBLES.

A MILLIONAIRE WHO IS FOND OF GETTING MARRIED—THREE WIVES AND A SUIT FOR $100,000.

An interesting illustration of the saying that "truth is stranger than fiction," was afforded yesterday in the Brooklyn branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Joseph F. Barnard. It is given in the following plain narrative of facts: Walter W. Price came to this City from England forty years ago, being then twenty years of age. He landed penniless, but now owns the most palatial residence at Lake George, is worth over $1,000,000, and is known as Col. Walter W. Price. One year before he left England he married Miss Susanna Butler. He soon abandoned her, and after being in this country four years, a contract of separation was negotiated between them. This contract was completed on the 31st of June, 1848, and on the 21st of the following October Price married an estimable Brooklyn lady, representing himself as a single man. He lived with her till 1860, five children resulting from the union. He then abandoned her, and on the 15th of October, 1863, commenced proceedings before Justice George G. Barnard, of this City, to have the pretended marriage declared void, on the ground that his first wife was still living in England. William F. Howe was his counsel, and one Slade appeared at the hearing and testified that within four weeks he had seen the English wife in London. In March, 1864, Justice Barnard adjudged the marriage with the Brooklyn lady void, and in the decree a clause was inserted purporting to give both Price and the lady leave to marry again. Very soon thereafter Price began paying his addresses to the plaintiff in the present suit. He assured her that his English wife was dead, and alleged that he had been divorced from his Brooklyn wife on the ground of infidelity on her part. In proof of this last assertion, and to dispel the lady's hesitation, it is alleged that he read to her a fraudulent clause in the decree of Justice Barnard, purporting to give him the right to marry. Upon these representations she consented to marry him, and in July, 1865, the marriage ceremony took place. In 1871 Price abandoned his third wife and their three children, leaving her destitute. He then caused proceedings to be instituted to have the decree of Justice Barnard, declaring the marriage with the Brooklyn lady void, set aside, on the ground that the testimony of Slade that the English wife was living, was false, and that consequently there was no foundation for the decree. His object in this was to defeat the third marriage, by having established the validity of the second. The proceedings were successful, but in the meantime he satisfied himself beyond question that the English wife was, in fact, still living. Thereupon he saw that he did not need for his purpose to have the Brooklyn marriage adjudged valid. So he had his latest court proceedings set aside, and the decree declaring that marriage void reaffirmed. He then commenced an action to have the third marriage declared void on the old ground that his first wife was still living. After a bitterly-contested litigation, in which Price offered the wife $50,000 to withdraw, Justice London, of Lake George, granted a decree annulling the marriage. The decree, however, vindicated the woman's character and established the legitimacy of the children by adjudicating that the marriage was not void *ab initio*, but only voidable. This decree was recently affirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court. To complete this narrative it should be stated that Price is now about to commence proceedings for divorce from his English wife. The third Mrs. Price, however, has commenced a suit against the much married millionaire for $100,000 for the cruel deceit to which, it is alleged, he has subjected her. A demurrer was taken to the complaint by his counsel, and came up for argument before Justice Joseph F. Barnard. The demurrer is based on the alleged ground that the complaint contains allegations of both contract and fraud, which, it is claimed, constitute separate causes of action, and cannot be united in one action. Judge Barnard took the papers and reserved his decision.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-third street. In the absence of the President Col. Joel W. Mason accepted the chair. The Committee on Naturalization reported having naturalized 1,036 persons, and that the expenses were paid. Mr. Blake stated, on the part of the Committee on Finances, that no debts remained unpaid. A communication was read from fifty members of the Fourth Assembly District Republican Association making charges in regard to the conduct of the primaries during the last year, and asking that a committee be appointed to supervise the coming primary elections. The communication was referred to the Executive Committee with power. Mr. Daniel F. Doran was announced as having been appointed a delegate to the committee from the Sixth Assembly District, in place of Mr. Henry Theobald. A letter was read from Mr. George S. McWaters, resigning his place on the committee on account of changing his residence. The letter was referred to the local organization. It was then moved that the officers of the committee be directed to make an early call for the primary elections, and the meeting was then adjourned.

THE NEW "BOSS."

THE MAYOR'S ANSWER TO JOHN KELLY'S SUIT FOR LIBEL.

KELLY'S LIFE AND CHARACTER DESCRIBED BY AN OLD FRIEND—A PICTURE OF TWEED'S SUCCESSOR AND MR. TILDEN'S POLITICAL FRIEND AND ALLY—WHAT "HOME RULE" REALLY MEANS.

An answer has been filed by the Mayor to the action brought against him by "Boss" Kelly. The following are the essential parts of this reply:

"9. The defendant admits that whenever the word 'you' was used in the said letter, the plaintiff was meant; that whenever the words 'your bills' were used therein, the bills of the plaintiff, as Sheriff, against the county, were meant; and the defendant further admits that he meant in and by certain parts of said letter to allege that the plaintiff had defrauded the City and County of New-York out of large sums of money; that his bills as Sheriff contained fictitious and fraudulent charges; that he had perpetrated small frauds as well as great ones; that his conduct had been criminal; that he had made false reports of convictions to the Secretary of State, and by such false reports had defamed the character of the City of New-York, and also of that portion of its inhabitants of the same race as the plaintiff; that he had violated his official oath and made false oaths to fraudulent bills presented by him against the County; that by such conduct the plaintiff had greatly disgraced himself; that his guilt was greater than that of Garvey or Ingersoll, other well-known depredators upon the public treasury, because the plaintiff was the incumbent of an office of high public trust and was bound, beside the oath to his bills, by the constitutional oath of office; that he was also worse than Tweed, another well-known depredator upon the public treasury, because the plaintiff was a hypocrite, and had falsely assumed to be a man of honesty and piety; and that the several statements, in respect to the plaintiff, contained in the said letter, were made for the purpose of impairing the respect and esteem for the plaintiff of other persons so far as the same ought to be impaired. And the defendant denies each and every other statement contained in the complaint, by the way of innuendo, and so much of each and every part of each and every other such statement, as is in addition to or different from the admissions herein above made.

And for a third and separate answer and defense, the defendant, in order to show that the several statements contained in the said letter by the defendant, upon which this action is brought, and each and every one of them are true, and that none of the said statements are false or defamatory, states and alleges as follows:

* * * * * * * * * * *

4. That the plaintiff unlawfully and fraudulently included in [his] bills, charges for summoning 65, 50, 52 petit jurors, or about that number, drawn for the trial of civil actions at the circuits of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and in the Court of Common Pleas, and deceived the Board of Supervisors of the said County, and the Controller of the said City and County, in respect to such charges, and procured the auditing and payment thereof, by falsely including the same in the said bills in such manner that they appeared to be charges for summoning jurors for the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of General Sessions; that the plaintiff charged for part of such jurors at the rate of thirty cents each, and for part at the rate of thirty-five cents each; and that the plaintiff, in such manner, fraudulently and unlawfully obtained and was paid out of the Treasury of the said County divers sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to more than $19,665 60.

5. That the plaintiff unlawfully and wrongfully included in the said bills, charges for summoning 22,780 petit jurors, or about that number, drawn for the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of General Sessions, in cases in which a majority of the jurors named in the several panels for which such charges were made, were not personally served; that the plaintiff charged for part of such jurors at the rate of 30 cents each, and for part at the rate of 35 cents each, and that the plaintiff in such manner obtained and was paid out of the Treasury of the said County divers sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to more than $6,834, in violation of the statute in such case made and provided, prohibiting payment for the summoning of any of the jurors named in such panels.

6. That the plaintiff unlawfully and wrongfully included in the said bills, charges for summoning 13,311 petit jurors, or about that number, drawn for the trial of civil actions in the Marine Court; that the plaintiff charged for part of such jurors at the rate of 30 cents each, and for part at the rate of 35 cents each, and that the plaintiff in such manner unlawfully and wrongfully obtained and was paid out of the treasury of the said County divers sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to more than $3,993 30.

7. That the plaintiff unlawfully and fraudulently included in the said bills for the year 1867 charges for summoning 21,582 alleged petit jurors, or about that number, at 35 cents each, being an over-charge of 5 cents for each of such jurors, and that the plaintiff, in such manner, unlawfully and fraudulently obtained, and was paid out of the Treasury of said County, divers sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $1,079 10.

8. That the plaintiff unlawfully and fraudulently included in the said bills specified in subdivision three, charges for summoning sixty extra panels of grand jurors, at $10 for each panel, in cases in each of which a charge was made in the same bills for summoning a Grand Jury for the same court; and also included in one of said bills a charge for summoning a Grand Jury, although such Grand Jury was not summoned; and that the plaintiff, in such manner, unlawfully and fraudulently obtained, and was paid out of the treasury of the said county, divers sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $600.

9. That the plaintiff unlawfully and wrongfully included in the said last-mentioned bills, charges for attending at the drawing of 822 panels of petit jurors, or about that number, for the trial of civil actions, at $1 for each panel, and that the plaintiff in such manner unlawfully and wrongfully obtained, and was paid out of the Treasury of the said County, divers sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $822.

10. That the plaintiff unlawfully and fraudulently included in the said bill for the second quarter of the year 1859 a charge for 3,691 pretended "prisoners committed and discharged from prison during the months of January, February, and March, 1859," at the rate of seventy-five cents each; that such pretended "prisoners," if they had any other than an imaginary existence, were vagrants and other persons committed to public institutions other than prisons; that no such persons were in the charge or custody of the plaintiff; that the plaintiff in such manner unlawfully and fraudulently obtained, and was paid out of the Treasury of the said County, the sum of $2,768 25, and that the plaintiff included in his bill, for the next succeeding quarter, a similar but much larger charge for the months of April, May, and June of the same year, but the Controller of said City and County, having discovered the fraud so as aforesaid perpetrated in the previous bill, refused to allow or pay the same.

11. That the plaintiff unlawfully and fraudulently included in said bills for the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, charges for conveying 10,545 alleged prisoners, or about that number, to prisons other than the State Prison, who were not in his charge or custody, and were not committed or conveyed to any prison; but, it is claimed by him in his said letter, hereunto annexed, marked "C," were conveyed to certain institutions known as the work-house and the juvenile asylum; that if such persons were so conveyed they were not conveyed by the plaintiff, or at his expense; that he charged for conveying part of such persons at the rate of $1 50 each, and for part at the rate of $1 75 each, and that the plaintiff, in such manner, unlawfully and fraudulently obtained, and was paid out of the Treasury of the said County, divers sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to more than $7,908.

12. That the plaintiff unlawfully and fraudulently included in the said bills for the years 1865 and 1866, and the first quarter of the year 1867, charges for conveying 13,260 persons, or about that number, to prisons other than the State Prison, at the rate of $1 50 for each of such persons, being an overcharge of 75 cents for each of them, and that the plaintiff, in such manner, unlawfully and fraudulently obtained, and was paid out of the Treasury of the said County divers sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $9,945.

13. That the plaintiff unlawfully and fraudulently included in the said bills for the last three-quarters of the year 1867, charges for conveying 4,586 persons, or about that number, to prisons other than the State Prison, at the rate of $1 75 for each of such persons, being an overcharge of $1 for each of them, and that the plaintiff, in such manner, unlawfully and fraudulently obtained, and was paid out of the Treasury of the said County, divers sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $4,586.

[Here follow other charges of a like character.]

18. That the plaintiff unlawfully and fraudulently included in the said bills for the last three-quarters of the year 1861, as part of his charges for returns of prisoners and making written reports of convictions to the Secretary of State, charges for 19,221 alleged convictions, or about that number, in addition to the convictions reported by him for the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of General Sessions, at the rate of 50 cents for each conviction; which said additional reports of convictions were false and manufactured; and that the plaintiff unlawfully and fraudulently obtained, and was paid out of the Treasury of the said County, for such false and manufactured reports, divers sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $9,610 50.

19. That the plaintiff unlawfully and fraudulently included in the said bills for the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, as part of his charges for reports of convictions to the Secretary of State, for the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General and Special Sessions, charges for 8,353 alleged convictions, or about that number, in addition to the convictions reported by him for the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of General Sessions, that, except for the two last mentioned courts all the reports of convictions made by the plaintiff, and charged for in said bills, were false and manufactured; that for such false and manufactured reports the plaintiff charged 50 cents for each conviction, being a charge of 37½ cents for each over and above the amount he was authorized to charge; and that the plaintiff unlawfully and fraudulently obtained, and was paid out of the Treasury of the said County for such false and manufactured reports, and by such overcharge divers sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $4,176 50.

20. That the plaintiff unlawfully and fraudulently included in the said bills for the years 1865, 1866, and 1867 charges for reporting to the Secretary of State 41,262 alleged convictions in the Police Courts, or about that number, at the rate of 12½ cents for each conviction; that all the reports of convictions made by the plaintiff for the said courts were false and manufactured; and that the plaintiff unlawfully and fraudulently obtained and was paid out of the Treasury of said County for such false and manufactured reports divers sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $5,157 73.

21. That the plaintiff unlawfully and fraudulently included in the said bills for the third and fourth quarters of the year 1866, and the first and third quarters of the year 1867, charges for his attendance and services at and in connection with the execution of the death penalty upon Bernard Friery, $285; upon Frank Ferris, $235; upon George Wagner, $285; and upon Jeremiah O'Brien, $285; that neither the plaintiff nor any of his predecessors in the same office had been allowed or paid more than $25 for attendance and services in respect to any such execution; that there is no provision of law authorizing the payment of any other or larger sum than $25 for such attendance and services; and that the plaintiff unlawfully and fraudulently obtained and was paid out of the Treasury of the said County for such attendance and services, divers sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $990. * * * * *

25. That in the said reports of convictions made by the plaintiff to the Secretary of State, when the names of the convicts were given, the proportion of convicts reported as born in Ireland was about two-sevenths of the whole number; but in the false and manufactured reports above specified, the number of convicts reported as born in Ireland was about twice the number of those reported as born elsewhere; and the whole number of persons born in Ireland, reported by the plaintiff to the Secretary of State as convicted in this City during the six years the plaintiff was Sheriff as aforesaid, was nearly 72,000; and that such reports were part of a system of false and manufactured returns, and were unreliable and unjust to citizens of Irish nativity.

26. That by false reports of convictions in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General and Special Sessions, made by the plaintiff to the Secretary of State for the years 1859 and 1860, and the first quarter of the year 1861, as aforesaid, the number of convictions in said courts was largely overstated; and that by such false reports the character of this City was defamed and injured.

27. That the said bills for the year 1859 specified in subdivision three, were not verified by an affidavit of the plaintiff, as required by the statute in such case made and provided; that the other bills specified in the said subdivision were each verified by an affidavit of the plaintiff, to which he falsely and corruptly made oath, in which it was alleged that the bill was just and true; that the services charged for therein had been performed; and that the charges therein were at the customary and legal rates; and that in the affidavits to the said bills for the first, third, and fourth quarters of the year 1860, for the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1865, and for the years 1866 and 1867, it was further alleged that the said bills were not otherwise than just and true.

28. That the plaintiff has frequently made public avowals of his great honesty, in consequence of which he was commonly known as "Honest John Kelly;" that he was also reported to be a man professing great piety; that his character in these respects was far different from that of the said William M. Tweed, and that therefore the fraud and dishonesty practiced by the plaintiff, as above stated, was of greater culpability, because more injurious in its effects upon others.

And for a fourth and separate answer and defense, the defendant alleges and states that at the time of the publication of the letter hereunto annexed, marked "B," the plaintiff and one John Morrissey, by the means and through the power of a certain secret society or corporation known as the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, the owner of a certain building known as Tammany Hall, and of a certain other body or association known as the "Tammany Hall General Committee," constituted by and under the direction of, and absolutely controlled by, the plaintiff and the said Morrissey, and deriving its influence and authority from the exclusive political use and occupation of the said building, by and through the favor of the said society or corporation, and especially of a part of the said General Committee, known as the "Committee on Organization," of which the plaintiff then was and is yet, Chairman and Manager, had usurped and were, at the time of the publication of the said letter, and for a long time prior thereto, had been assuming and exercising important public functions, to wit., the dictating of the nomination of the persons to be elected to the various offices to be filled by the votes of the electors of the said City and County, and of the various subdivisions thereof, and also, either directly or by and through the agency of the said Committee on Organization, the dictating or attempting to dictate to various officers of the said City and County, judicial and administrative, the persons they should appoint to various positions to be filled by them; that such usurped functions were and are contrary to public policy, subversive of the laws and institutions of this State, and dangerous to the public welfare; that the defendant, having acquired knowledge of the facts stated in the said letter hereunto annexed, marked "B," showing that the plaintiff had been guilty of dishonest and fraudulent conduct as therein set forth; and the defendant being the Mayor of said City and County, and specially charged with the oversight of the public interests, and the plaintiff having usurped and assumed, and being in the exercise of the public functions aforesaid, it became the duty of the defendant to communicate such facts to the public, and that in the performance of such duty, and for other reasons, the said letter hereunto annexed, marked "B," was written and published.

And the defendant demands that the complaint be dismissed, with costs.

PETER D. KENNY,
Attorney for Defendant,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

City and County of New-York, ss.: William F. Havemeyer, the defendant named in the foregoing answer, being duly sworn, says: That he has read the said answer, and that the same is true to his knowledge, except as to those stated on information and belief; and as to those matters, he believes it to be true.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.

Sworn before me this 17th day of November, 1874.
DAVID S. WENDELL,
Commissioner of Deeds.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS—THE GENET CASE—THOMAS C. FIELDS' BAIL.

The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Henry W. Genet. It will be remembered that Genet, after conviction and before sentence, escaped from the custody of the Sheriff, and has since been at large. Application was made to Judge Daniels to settle the bill of exceptions in his case in order that the hearing on the appeal might be proceeded with. He refused to do so upon the ground that a prisoner who had escaped and was at large was not entitled to have his case heard on appeal so long as he remained without the jurisdiction of the court. Application was thereupon made on Genet's behalf to the General Term for a mandamus to compel Judge Daniels to settle the bill of exceptions. The General Term refused that application, and an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, which was argued last week by Mr. William A. Beach, counsel for Genet, and District Attorney Phelps on behalf of the people. The Court of Appeals has now rendered a decision affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court. This case is interesting from the fact that it is the first of the kind that has arisen in this State, although the same question has been considered in the courts of other States, which have uniformly held in the same way that the New-York Court of Appeals have now done. It establishes the doctrine that a prisoner who is at large cannot go on with his case and obtain the possible benefit of a new trial if he is not in the custody and within the jurisdiction of the court to receive its judgment, should it be against him.

The following is an abstract of the opinion:

In criminal cases there is no equivalent to the technical appearance by the attorney of defendants in civil cases except the being in actual or constructive custody. When a person charged with felony has escaped out of custody no order or judgment, if any should be made, can be enforced against him, and courts will not give their time to proceedings which for their effectiveness must depend upon the consent of the person charged with crime. The fact that in this State the law allows proceedings on writs of error, without requiring the actual presence of the criminal in court, does not at all conflict with the view that steps will not be allowed to be taken on his behalf when he is no longer in custody, or on trial, but has fled from the custody of the law. His presence in court is necessary when he is to be tried, or when some sentence or judgment involving his corporeal punishment is to be pronounced. His being in custody is necessary to any step for or against him, except such as may be taken to bring him again into custody.

The decision was that the order of the court below be affirmed.

The Court of Appeals has also affirmed the judgment of the Common Pleas in the cases of Florence and Quigg. These men were bondsmen for Thomas C. Fields, and when the latter disappeared, and forfeited his bail, summary judgment was entered against them, in accordance with the usual practice in this county, and execution issued against their property. They moved in the Common Pleas to set aside these judgments, on the ground that they were irregularly entered, claiming that the law which authorized summary judgments in this county upon forfeited recognizances was unconstitutional and void. This appeal was heard at the General Term of the Common Pleas in June last, and that court held the law to be constitutional, and the judgments to be properly entered. From this decision Florence and Quigg appealed to the Court of Appeals, and the appeal was argued last week by Mr. J. C. Shaw on behalf of the appellants, and District Attorney Phelps on behalf of the people. The Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the judgment of the Common Pleas holding the judgments to have been regularly entered. This case was of importance because, had the point taken by the appellants been sustained, it would have changed the whole method of procedure upon forfeited recognizances which has prevailed in this county for many years, and would have compelled the people in every case to commence a regular action against bail.

A SUIT FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. Michael G. Sesnor, of the firm of Collins & Sesnor, stationers, of No. 41 Liberty street, was yesterday arrested in a civil suit on complaint of Mr. James S. Shaw. The order of arrest was issued by Judge Friedlander, of the Superior Court. The plaintiff alleges that he was illegally arrested and taken to Ithaca, and there detained in jail for a week. The District Attorney there released him after an investigation into the charges brought against him. The plaintiff further alleged that his arrest was brought about through malicious interference on the part of the defendant, and for that reason asked for damages. Mr. Sesnor gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE FOURTH WARD CELLARS—THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY—THE CAUSES OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Sanitary Inspector Lockwood presented the following report on the Fourth Ward cellars:

"I hereby certify that on the 16th day of November, 1874, I did inspect carefully, and personally examine the following-mentioned cellars: No. 20 Catharine street, 3 beds; No. 22 Catharine street, 3 beds; No. 9 James street, 16 beds; No. 338 Water street, 4 beds; No. 10 North William street, 6 beds; No. 29 North William street, 6 beds; No. 53 Chatham street, 4 beds, in the City of New-York, and found the facts to be as follows: The cellars were found to be occupied as places of sleeping and lodging, without permit from the Board of Health, and in violation of express orders for their vacation as places of sleeping and lodging, heretofore ordered by the board, each and every one of said cellars have been repeatedly heretofore forcibly vacated as places of sleeping and lodging with the assistance of the Police, said cellars being now still kept open as places of sleeping and lodging in disobedience and in defiance of the action and orders of the board, besides being nests for the development of epidemics by reason of overcrowding, insufficient supply of light and air, bad drainage, &c. I now recommend that their vacation as places of sleeping and lodging be again most forcibly insisted on, as I am well convinced that unless this work is now most forcibly and impartially carried out all the good effects of the previous action of the board will be nullified."

The report was referred to the Board of Police.

Sanitary Superintendent Day sent in a request to the board for aid from the Police and the power to employ the necessary labor to vacate the cellar at No. 151 Franklin street, which has already been condemned and vacated by order of the board, and has since been reoccupied without its permission. The request was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

An application was received from Messrs. Kane & Ryan for a permit to dump manure and stable straw on the lots at the foot of East Forty-sixth street during the Winter months, the accumulations to be removed by the 1st of May next. The application was denied.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following report on the mortality in this City during the past week:

In the week that ended on Saturday, the 14th inst., there were 543 deaths reported in this City, against the 535 which were verified in the previous week. There was some decrease of infant mortality and a decrease in deaths by diarrheal diseases, while there was an increase from membranous croup, pneumonia, and bronchitis amounting to 22 in a total of 90 deaths.

There were 66 deaths from diphtheria during the week, and 20 more during the 15th and 16th insts. This increase of diphtheria is following the courses that were noticed a year ago, and for the past few weeks this disease has become even more prevalent in numerous towns beyond this City than it ever has been here.

The death-rate in this City was equal to 26.75 annually in the first week of November. The rate in London for the week ending Oct. 24 was equal to 20 per 1,000, and in 21 cities of Great Britain it averaged 23 per 1,000 yearly rate. Paris reported the same death-rate as London, while nearly all the large German cities report a death-rate higher than that New-York. A large percentage of infant population gives a high death-rate in the great cities that report such rates. The City of New-York has a larger percentage of infant population than any one of the New-England States, the last census showing that 118 in every 1,000 of the City population are under five years of age, and other evidence proving that there are over 34,000 births in this City yearly.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending Nov. 14, 1874:

Week ending Nov. 7.—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 19; scarlet fever, 58; measles, 39; diphtheria, 116; small-pox, 43; cerebro spinal meningitis, 2.

Week ending Nov. 14.—Typhus fever 1; typhoid fever, 15; scarlet fever, 33; measles, 7; diphtheria, 130; small-pox, 53; cerebro spinal meningitis, 4.

THREE CASES OF SMALL-POX REPORTED IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.

Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, last evening reported to Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, three new cases of small-pox in his precinct. The names of the latest victims to this dread disease are Agatha Blum, aged three years, and her brother, August Blum, aged eight months, living at No. 330 East Fifty-third street, and Fritz Ledick, aged seventeen months, of No. 812 Second avenue. These children will be taken to the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island to-day, and the houses will be thoroughly disinfected and fumigated and the occupants vaccinated by the officials of the Board of Health.

ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.

There is no more active, zealous, and efficient officer connected with the City Government than Dr. Elisha Harris, the present Register of Vital Statistics. For the position he holds there could scarcely be found a gentleman better qualified. His analysis and classification of diseases, his tables of mortality, and the general manner in which the records of his office are kept show that he is a thorough master of his business. Those who have had occasion to consult the registers must have been struck with the model of neatness which they present, with the careful manner in which they are evidently prepared, and with the important information which they contain. Few are able to draw more careful deductions from the facts presented in the returns of births, deaths, and marriages, than Dr. Harris, and by calling timely attention to the prevalence of epidemics in the City and the localities in which they most abound, he has done good service in the cause of public health. As Secretary to the American Public Health Association, he has exhibited a skill and ability in sanitary science rarely to be met with, and his services in this respect have been of much value to the community. Dr. Harris has frequently given THE TIMES much valuable information on sanitary matters, and has been at all times most courteous to its representatives, and we, therefore, with pleasure, freely express our opinion as to his high qualifications for the public positions which he holds.

A CONTESTED WILL.

Notice of contest was yesterday filed before Surrogate Hutchings in the matter of the will of John Kelly, who died in Ireland on the 2d of September last. The deceased left personal property estimated to be worth some $4,000. About $750 were, by the terms of the will, left to the relatives and the balance "to the Sisters of Charity." The will was made and executed in New-York on the 21st of July last. It is contested by Mrs. Ann Mallory, Mrs. Margaret Dowling, and Mary Kelly, sisters of the deceased. The grounds upon which it is contested are that the will was not subscribed or sealed by the testator, that it was not properly executed, and that at the time it was executed the testator was not of sound mind or of testamentary capacity.

SUCCESSFUL CONFIDENCE OPERATORS.

Two confidence operators succeeded yesterday in defrauding John P. Brookwine, who was about to sail on the steamer Goethe from her docks in Hoboken, of $270—all the money he had in the world. Brookwine was on his way to an exchange office to get his greenbacks exchanged into gold, when he was accosted by the two men, who offered to accommodate him. He accepted the offer, and they gave him several rolls of what he supposed was money. On reaching his berth in the steamer he discovered to his horror that the rolls contained nothing but lead. He gave information to the Police, but the rascals eluded capture.

THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Union Ferry Company was held yesterday, at the company's offices, in the Fulton Ferry Building, and the following Directors elected for the ensuing year: Henry E. Pierrepont, Joseph A. Perry, Abiel A. Low, Henry R. Worthington, Charles E. Bill, James S. T. Stranahan, James A. Degraw, Nathan B. Morse, Cyrus P. Smith, Walter N. Degraw, Horace B. Claflin, James How, Abraham B. Baylis, S. B. Chittenden, and Edward Dodge. The annual report which was submitted shows that the assets of the company, on Nov. 1, were $1,519,130 59, of which $538,000 were in boats, $262,000 in ferry-houses, $165,467 75 were in loans, $349,000 in real estate, and $50,000 in bonds of the City of Brooklyn. The liabilities of the company on the same date were $1,239,181 25, of which the capital stock was $1,000,000; taxes, $28,000; claims in suit, $95,000; and tickets not redeemed, $52,000.

The surplus over and above the liabilities of the company is $279,949 34.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

In the Brooklyn City Court this morning a day will be fixed for the trial of the suit of Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for criminal conversation with the latter's wife. It is probable also that Justices McCue and Reynolds will render their decision on the appeal taken from Judge Neilson's decision denying the right of the defendant to a bill of particulars. No particular interest attaches to the proceedings this morning, as it is known that the trial will not come off during the present Term, and that there is but slight probability of its being tried next Term.

THE COOPERS.

Coopers' Union No. 2 held a meeting at No. 165 East Broadway on Monday evening, Mr. John O'Neil, the President, in the chair. Reports were submitted from various committees, but nothing of special interest was promulgated. The lock-out still continues among a part of the members, but, as heretofore stated, they have sufficient funds in hand to meet all exigencies that may arise, and will persist in the course they have chosen until the Spring, when they feel confident that the certain demand for laborers in their line of business will enable them to obtain even better wages than they could expect at present. Although it is alleged that the boss coopers are making strenuous efforts to disorganize the unions, yet it is asserted that the numerical strength is at present greater than at any previous time.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

THE TUG-BOAT LILLIE BLOWN UP AT HELL GATE.

THREE MEN DROWNED AND SEVERAL INJURED—STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE SURVIVORS TO A TIMES REPORTER—WHEN THE BOAT WAS LAST INSPECTED.

The tug-boat Lillie, owned by Capt. David A. Havens, of Williamsburg, was blown up and sunk at Hell Gate yesterday. Three men were drowned. Capt. Havens received injuries, from the effects of which he died, and James Hogan, a fireman, and Charles S. Warren, the engineer, were severely wounded. From the facts that could be ascertained from the survivors of the disaster, it would seem that Capt. Havens, who resided with his wife and family at No. 82 South Fifth street, Williamsburg, purchased the boat some months ago, and called her after his daughter. The boat was regarded as a fair one of her class, and no suspicion of her unsoundness, it would seem, was entertained by Capt. Havens. Her engine was an upright one, with a regular flue-boiler of the style commonly used in tug-boats. Yesterday, while off "The Three Brothers," the Lillie picked up the schooner Annie Cotter and took her in tow. While passing through Hell Gate the boiler of the Lillie exploded, fatally wounding Capt. Havens, who was in the wheel-house; seriously injuring James Hogan, the fireman, and slightly wounding Charles S. Warren, the engineer. Previous to the explosion two young men, who were in a row-boat, had fastened the painter of their boat to the stern post of the Lillie, in order to get towed down to the City. James Hogan, the fireman, left the fire-room a few minutes before the explosion occurred, and came on deck. One of the young men in the row-boat astern, seeing Hogan on deck, boarded the Lillie and entered into conversation with him. Capt. Havens was in the wheel-house, Dick, the steward, was in the cook-house over the boiler, and a German deck hand named John was also on deck. At that moment the explosion occurred. The entire forward part of the boat was blown out, and the stern portion keeled over and sunk in five fathoms of water. All the men on board the tug were blown into the water by the explosion. The steward and the deck hand, and the young man from the row-boat who boarded the Lillie just before the explosion, were drowned. Capt. Havens, the fireman, Hogan, and Warren, the engineer, struggled in the water until they were picked up by a small boat from the Annie Cotter. They were at once transferred to the tug Virginia Jackson, which, after towing the Cotter to a dock, steamed for Bellevue Hospital, and landed the wounded men at the dock foot of East Twenty-sixth street, where they were received by Warden Brennan, who gave them every attention, and at once notified Superintendent Walling of the disaster by telegraph. The wounded men were brought into the reception ward of the hospital and examined by the Surgeon in charge. Capt. Havens was found to be fatally injured, and, as above noted, died three hours after his admittance to the hospital. Hogan had his right leg broken, and was badly bruised about the body. Warren, the engineer, sustained slight wounds about the head and hands, and contusions of the body. Warren, the engineer, made the following statement to a TIMES reporter: He said: "My name is Charles S. Warren; I am a regularly licensed engineer, and I reside when not on my boat at the corner of Catherine and South streets, in this City. The boiler of the boat was inspected by the Government inspectors at the foot of Grand street about three weeks ago. I was not on board when the inspection was made, but I was informed by Capt. Havens that it had been made, and that I was allowed to carry a pressure of eighty pounds of steam. There was no certificate of inspection on the boat to my knowledge. On last Sunday morning I found a crack in the forward part of the boiler, under the kitchen, and had a patch put on it. It was at the cap-plate. At the time of the explosion I had on a pressure of about seventy-five pounds of steam. I wanted to ease the steam off and so struck the exhaust-rod sharply, so as to throw the exhaust-pipe in the funnel wide open. I had no sooner done so than the explosion occurred. The forward part of the boiler was blown through the front of the boat. I was thrown against a partition with such force as to cut my head in the way you see. I caught hold of a stay-rod, and when the left half of the boat keeled over I found myself in the water, from which I was picked up by a small boat from the Annie Cotter. I think the explosion was caused by the crack in the boiler being imperfectly patched."

The bodies of the drowned men have not yet been recovered.

TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

The sweepstakes trot between Maybird, Catskill Girl, and Rarius, postponed from last Saturday week, came off yesterday, at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, and attracted a small and noisy crowd, who took possession of the track and endeavored to control the race. In the betting before the start Maybird was the favorite, and brought $50; Rarius $22; and Catskill Girl, $18. Maybird won the first heat in 2:30¾, Catskill Girl second. The backers of Rarius thought that Rarius was pulled, and wanted a new driver put behind him, money being collected for that purpose. The judges then selected Hiram Howe. This did not alter the result of the second heat, which was also won by Maybird, in 2:30½. The third heat was splendidly contested, Maybird winning in 2:29½. The judges declared all the pools and bets off.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, LONG ISLAND, Tuesday, Nov. 17.—Purse and Stake, $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

G. Walker's br. m. Maybird	1	1	1
M. F. Smith's blk. m. Catskill Girl	2	2	2
Mead & Page's b. g. Rarius	3	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38¼	1:15½	2:30¾
Second heat	38¼	1:15½	2:30½
Third heat	38	1:13¾	2:29½

SAME DAY.—Match, $200; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

W. Thom's br. g. Phil O'Neil, Jr.	2	1	1	1
G. Walker's b. m. Lady Annie	1	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40¼	1:18½	2:38½
Second heat	40	1:18¾	2:36¾
Third heat	40	1:20	2:38
Fourth heat	39½	1:17	2:36

A NEW FIRE ENGINE.

The La France Manufacturing Company, of Elmira, N. Y., gave an exhibition of their rotary steam fire engine at the foot of East Sixty-first street yesterday afternoon, for the benefit of the managers of the American Institute Fair. Messrs. Charles Place, John H. Forman, and Dr. W. H. Dwinelle were present in the capacity of judges; Gen. Roy Stone and Mr. T. S. La France represented the company. The latter is the inventor, and personally operated the trial engine. It was located at the foot of an embankment twenty-five feet high, and its suction hose sustained a further descent to the river, a distance of ten feet. At 2:41 a fire was lighted underneath the boiler; at 2:44 the gauge indicated ten pounds of steam, and in six minutes, thirty pounds. A section of hose 100 feet in length, with a nozzle one inch in diameter, was next attached, and with 65 pounds of steam, projected a stream of water a distance of 210 feet. The nozzle was then taken off and a stream impelled 51 feet in a horizontal direction. Another section of hose was then attached to the steamer, on the opposite side, and a nozzle seven-eighths of an inch in diameter attached to each. With a pressure of sixty-five pounds of steam two streams were projected 164 feet. The new patent, at a cursory glance, does not appear to be different in construction from those in use by the City Fire Department. Its inventor, however, claims to have effected improvements in many respects. It is very simply constructed, having neither piston-rod, crank, balance-wheel, cross-head, slide, eccentric, strap, key, nor link-box, all of which are necessary adjuncts of a piston engine. There are no valves, and the working parts consist simply of two pairs of geared wheels, working in air-tight cases. Another advantage claimed is the perfectly even pressure with which a stream of water may be impelled through a section of hose, of any length, thus preventing the latter from bursting. The engine works with very little friction, as with twenty pounds of steam good fire service can be performed. It makes ten exhausts to one revolution, and the fires can be fanned by exhausted steam with greater efficacy than can be attained in the old method. During its trial yesterday a noticeable feature was the perfect steadiness with which the engine performed its work. The jar was so slight that a cup of water balanced on one of the propelling wheels was not displaced during the trial. The judges and spectators expressed their entire satisfaction with the trial, and predicted for it an unqualified success.

SKELETONS IN A CARMAN'S CLOSET.

Thomas Masterson, a carman, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, to answer an alleged violation of a City ordinance. The complainant, Edward Duffy, the proprietor of a public house at No. 307 Third avenue, known as Academy Hall, and adjoining the building occupied conjointly by the Ophthalmic Institute and the Homeopathic College, charged Masterson with conveying on his truck from the Morgue to the college a number of dead bodies. Prof. Downing, of the Homeopathic College, presented to the court certificates from the Board of Health, authorizing the removal of the bodies to the college for the purpose of dissection. The Professor also explained that the dissecting-room was on the top floor of the complainant's building, he having leased it to the college for that purpose for one year, and, as he had become dissatisfied with his bargain, he took this method of ridding himself of his unwelcome tenants. Masterson was discharged and directed to deliver his load to the college authorities.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER SMITH.

EVIDENCES OF ADVANCING CIVILIZATION—RELATIVE CHEAPNESS OF FEEDING AND FIGHTING INDIANS—ABANDONING THE MEDICINE DANCE—NEED OF A QUALIFIED CITIZENSHIP—DISINCLINATION TO GIVE UP THE TRIBAL RELATIONS—THE SIOUX PROBLEM—THE BLACK HILLS—RAIDERS OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY—THE RELIGIOUS AGENTS—RECOMMENDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has completed his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. It is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., ——, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, herewith, my annual report, accompanied by the reports of the Superintendents and agents of the Indian Bureau. The statistical reports are more than usually full and accurate. From them will be gathered unmistakable evidences of advancing civilization among nearly all the different tribes of Indians, evinced by a gain in all material prosperity, increased interest in and facilities for education, and a growing, general disposition of good will toward the Government. I believe that no year in the history of the Government has witnessed such marked general movement toward the civilization of the red men. For three years the appliances for civilization have been brought to bear with increasing force upon the Indians of the country, and the results produced are gratifying, and more hopeful for the future.

At twenty-one agencies, Indians, who at the beginning of this period made no effort, and showed no inclination toward labor or self-support or education for their children, seem now to have settled into an earnest purpose to adopt a civilized mode of life, and learn to provide for themselves.

For convenience of reference and remark the Indians of the country may be classified under three heads.

First.—Those that are wild, and scarcely tractable to any extent beyond that of coming near enough to the Government agent to receive rations and blankets.

Second.—The Indians who are thoroughly convinced of the necessity of labor, and are actually undertaking it, and will more or less accept the direction and assistance of Government agents to this end.

Third.—Indians who have come into possession of allotted lands and other stock property in stock and implements belonging to a landed estate.

The first class numbers about 89,819; the second class numbers about 51,429; in the third class there are some 100,000. A fourth class of roamers and vagrants include about 1,4000.

Respecting the Indians embraced in class No. 1, this general statement is true. A decided advance has been made during the year in the direction of securing control and influence over these wildest tribes in the country, and the way has opened quite perceptibly for a much larger and more hopeful work among them during the coming year. They are as yet unreached by missionary work, and are in their native paganism, whose superstition often forbids their being counted for enrollment and their children from attending school. It is from Indians in this class that any such hostilities are to be apprehended as to require the presence or use of the military, and with the exception of possibly 7,000 to 10,000 none of these are properly designated hostile; and the hostiles themselves are so scattered and divided in cliques and bands that, except under extraordinary provocation, or in circumstances not at all to be apprehended, it is not probable that as many as 500 Indian warriors will ever again be mustered for a fight; and with the conflicting interests of the different tribes, and the occupation of the intervening country by advancing settlements, such an event as a general Indian war can never again occur in this country. This opinion finds strong confirmation in the fact that the highly-disturbed feeling among the Sioux during the past Summer has not led to an attempt at war, and that military posts have been successfully established at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, in face of the violent declaration of the Indians that no soldier should ever cross the Platte.

The feeding process, which has been now continued for six years with the Sioux, has so far taken the fight out of them that it was impossible for a portion of the more warlike non-treaty bands to prevail upon their brethren, who have been sitting down at the agencies along the Missouri River, to risk the loss of coffee, sugar, and beef in exchange for the hardships and perils of a campaign against soldiers. As a result the Custer expedition penetrated to the very heart of their wild country, and returned without any opposition; and the military camps at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies are in safety, though surrounded by a force of fighting men from ten to twenty times larger than their own number. To have tamed this great nation down to this degree of submission by the issue of rations is in itself a demonstration of what has been so often urged—that it is cheaper to feed than to fight wild Indians.

The first requisite in the treatment of all Indians of this class is firmness. Any outrages or depredations should be followed up promptly and punished at all hazards and any cost. Any leniency which comes in to prevent this, is an expensive and mistaken kindness. The necessity of making war upon the Comanches and Cheyennes in the Indian territory resulted largely from a failure to observe this rule. The military force stationed around and among these wild Indians is deemed sufficient for their restraint, there being no reason to expect that the same amount of military service will be needed to keep the peace the coming year, as has been required and effectively rendered during the year closing.

It is confidently believed that even the present appliances, if held steadily to bear upon this class of Indians, will diminish its numbers year by year, by inducing them, partly through increasing confidence and partly through stress of circumstances, to undertake some sort of civilized labor.

The 51,429 people embraced in class 2 may be properly classified as Indian novitiates in civilization. They have largely broken away from heathenish practices; are generally abandoning the medicine dance, and have come directly under the influence and control of religious teaching. With scarcely an exception, their progress in civilization seems to keep pace with the breaking down of their pagan notions. They have furnished the subjects upon which the main labor of the year has been bestowed by the agents; and by their labor its ranks have been largely recruited from those hitherto wild and intractable. A glance at almost any one of the reports of the agents will show the enthusiasm and hopefulness which have been inspired by the marked improvement witnessed by them.

For this class of Indians the beginnings of civil government, a large increase of school facilities, lands in severalty, and generous assistance in furnishing teachers of trade and agriculture, together with farming implements, seeds, and stock are needed; and whenever any tribe in this class is receiving cash annuity by treaty, that treaty should be so far amended and annulled as to make all bounty and aid by the Government come to the Indian ward in the form of payment for labor performed. If, according to the testimony of faithful and trustworthy agents, who speak from personal observation and contact with the facts, and know whereof they affirm, the process and methods of the last year have produced so bountiful and hopeful results, that no candid mind can question the sure and rapid returns which will come if the reasonable requirements of their care can be met by appropriate legislation.

The third class, composed of Indians who, without violence to the term, may be called civilized is most numerous. All of them have been greatly assisted in attaining to this condition by the direct and long-continued religious teachings and influences of missionaries. They need some form of civil government and the inauguration of a process through which they may cease to be Indians by becoming American citizens. The great lack of a majority of this class of Indians at the present time is a qualified citizenship, and yet most of them hesitate to take any steps which propose to lead them out of the tribal condition. Pride of nationality, dread of competition with the enterprise of white men, and fear of loss of property by taxation or suit for debt, cause this hesitation among the mass of the less educated, while the more forehanded and better educated among them, being generally the government *de facto* and thus intrusted with funds and power, are in no haste for a change. Both classes appeal most strenuously to the letter of their treaty, which requires the United States to treat them as sovereignties forever; and the question will sooner or later arise at this point, as in the case of cash annuities, whether the Government will hold itself bound for ever by the liberal terms of its bargain with its wards to the palpable damage of both contracting parties.

Of the Roamers, numbering about 14,000, little can be said, except that they are generally as harmless as vagrants and vagabonds can be in a civilized country. They are found in all stages of degradation produced by licentiousness, intemperance, idleness, and poverty, without a land, unwilling to leave their haunts for a homestead upon a reservation, and scarcely in any way related to, or recognized by, the Government, they drag out a miserable life. Themselves corrupted, and the source of corruption, they seem to serve by their continued existence but a single useful purpose—that of affording a living illustration of the tendency and effect of barbarism allowed to expend itself uncured.

THE BLACK HILLS.

A military reconnoitering expedition to the country in south-western Dakota, known as the Black Hills, occasioned great excitement among the whole Sioux people. They regard it as a palpable infraction of their treaty stipulations, and were filled with the apprehensions that it might lead to their exclusion from a country held sacredly their own, and highly prized as their home and last refuge from the encroachment of settlements.

The exaggerated accounts of rich mines and agricultural lands given in the dispatches of the commander and explorers and correspondents of the expedition intensified the eagerness of the people all along the border to take possession of this country. Notwithstanding the subsequent correction of these exaggerations, by statements on reliable information that no indications of mineral wealth were found, and that the lands were undesirable for white settlements, together with the strict prohibition of the War Department of any intrusion into the Territory, exploring and mining expeditions have been fitted out at Yankton, Bismark, and other points, and have started to the Black Hills. Some have been driven back by the Indians, with loss of life and property, and others are supposed to be on their way. It is not believed, however, that any serious complication will arise from this source. If neither the military nor Indians should be able to guard their country, the explorers themselves will probably soon become satisfied of its undesirableness to them, and will voluntarily relinquish their projects for mining or settlement. It is not improbable, however, that legislation will be sought meanwhile procuring the opening of this country to settlement. Such a course cannot be too strongly deprecated, and should be opposed in every form. Scarcely greater evil could come to the Sioux people than the disturbance and demoralization incident to an attempt to dispossess them of their country.

THE WILD TRIBES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY—KIOWAS, COMANCHES, ARAPAHOES, AND CHEYENNES.

The apprehension expressed in my last annual report, that without calling for vigorous operations by the military it would be impossible to put a stop to the constant and murderous raiding by Indians belonging to the south-western portion of the Indian Territory, have been fully realized. For several years past the Comanches and Cheyennes have not, for any length of time, fully ceased their raids. The Kiowas substantially kept their covenant never again to raid in Texas so long as the question of the relief of their Chiefs Santanta and Big Tree from the State Penitentiary was pending; but since their release there is little doubt that some of the Kiowas have joined the Comanches in their expeditions for plunder and murder.

There can be no question but that the necessity of fighting these Indians would have been obviated by firmness and promptness in procuring the punishment of the crimes of individual Indians and of white marauders in their territory. For a long time past it has been the practice of the Government to solemnly promise Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes that any further raiding in Texas should be promptly and severely punished by the military, and when the Cheyennes and Comanches, having continued to raid with scarcely any abatement are again arraigned, the promise is redeemed by a second issue of the same tenor. From this impunity in crime these Indians have become bold and defiant. Added to the demoralization produced by this mistaken leniency was the aggravation of the frequent loss of property by white thieves from Texas and Kansas raiding upon their herds. Some of the well disposed Indians who had induced others of their tribe to surrender stolen stock, themselves suffering from this white thieving, taking advantage of this demoralization and exasperation, it was not difficult for some of the wilder and more unmanageable braves to inaugurate hostilities by assassinating the clerk at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, and by the murder of teamsters and the plunder of a train freighted with Indian supplies.

PUNISHMENT OF HOSTILITIES BY THE MILITARY.

In July, Agents Haworth, Miles, and Richards were directed to call in and enroll at their agencies all Indians who were prepared to remain peaceful and law-abiding, and the military authorities were requested to bring to punishment all who joined themselves to the hostiles. This has resulted in a vigorous campaign against nearly all of the Comanches and Cheyennes, and more than one-half of the Kiowas. By the latest advices received from the agents and military commanders, it is believed that these intractables have been effectually chastised, and are prepared to submit to proper regulations and restrictions. So far as the office is advised, the campaign has been successfully conducted without the barbarity of indiscriminate slaughter which has sometimes attended warfare upon Indians, and such methods have been adopted as have brought the punishment directly, and almost exclusively, upon the hostile persons.

PROPOSED RADICAL CHANGES FOR THEIR TRIBE.

The question of the future of these wild Indians has been seriously considered. Their deep and avowed aversion to any settled life cannot be overcome so long as they are on the border of vast unoccupied plains, and almost within sight of herds of buffalo. And while they continue in this unsettled life by the chase it will be well-nigh impossible to make settlers in Northern Texas and in New-Mexico secure from pilfering and murderous attacks by small parties or by individuals of these tribes. The interests, therefore, both of citizens and Indians, require the adoption of radical measures. Their hostilities during the past Summer are a practical abrogation on their part of treaty right. The Government, having subjugated them by arms, will be at liberty in dealing with them. To have reference hereafter only to what is right and best for them, and, in my judgment, the following course is practicable, expedient and humane: Procure from the Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws a sufficient quantity of land in five different tracts, suited to herding and agriculture; disarm and dismount these wild Indians and remove them to these localities, furnishing them cattle in return for their ponies, and rations and clothing in return for their labor in building houses and opening farms for themselves. The principal objection to such a course will be found in the necessarily large expense for the first two or three years, additional to the amount now required for rations and clothing. Allowing for stock and implements, and house building $250 to a family, about $500,000 annually for the next two or three years will be required. But this course pursued for three years will practically relieve the Government from further annual expenses except for schools and a few employes. The cost of lands required for their new location will be more than compensated by the territory relinquished in exchange, and this relinquished country may be held for occupation by other and peaceful Indians to be removed to the Territory, or may be surrendered for homesteads of settlers. This course successfully pursued will put an end to depredations by these Indians, and thus save a large expense to the Government. During the past five years claims for depredations committed by these Indians have been allowed by the department in the amount of nearly $1,000,000. These claims represent actual damage done, and in the main will be recognized as just, and be paid by the Government.

These facts establish conclusively the economy of the proposed removal. Of its humanity and kindness there can be no question, and if adopted at the present favorable time, when the consent of the Indians thereto may be required as the condition of their return to allegiance and support by the Government, it will, in my judgment, be found entirely practicable.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY WITHOUT LAW.

Lawlessness and violence still continue in the Indian Territory. The two or three United States Marshals sent to enforce the Intercourse laws by protecting Indians from white thieves and buffalo hunters have been entirely inadequate to cover a country of 30,000 square miles, and out of this inadequate administration of law have come the irritation and retaliation which have led to the present hostilities.

The constitution adopted by the Ocmulgee Council in 1870 has not been ratified by the legislatures in the different civilized tribes of the Territory, and all efforts on the part of the Indians to establish a government for the Territory have failed. Such administration of law in this country as is possible through the United States District Courts of Arkansas scarcely deserved the name. Practically, therefore, we have an Indian country embracing 62,253 square miles inhabited by 75,000 souls, including 50,000 civilized Indians, without protection or law, and not infrequently the scene of violence and wrong. The necessity of establishing a government in some form, or at least a United States Court for these people is manifest, and I respectfully recommend that this necessity be again clearly laid before Congress.

REMOVALS TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian Territory has a population at present averaging a little over one inhabitant to the square mile. The unoccupied portions of this country are sufficient in extent to furnish even a homestead to every Indian family in the United States, and it has heretofore been considered feasible eventually to domicile a large majority of the Indians in this Territory. Experience, however, shows that no effort is more unsuccessful with an Indian than that which proposes to remove him from the place of his birth and the graves of his fathers. Though a barren plain, without wood or water, he will not voluntarily exchange it for any prairie or woodland however inviting.

CO-OPERATION AND ASSISTANCE BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The necessity for seeking the assistance of soldiers in punishing and restraining lawless Indians has been almost exclusively confined to Arizona, New-Mexico, Western Indian Territory, and Dakota; and the service rendered has so promptly and efficiently met the emergencies which have arisen, as to make it probable that requisitions upon the military for the punishment and restraint of Indians hereafter will be less frequent and such as will require the employment of less forces.

The Sioux at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail have quietly submitted to the occupation of their country by the military. The Comanches and confederated tribes in the Indian Territory have been subdued. The Apaches and Utes in New-Mexico have been put under comparatively strict surveillance, and for most of the year kept upon their reservation; and the Apaches in Arizona, with the exception of the acts of a few outlaws, have been brought to keep the peace.

There can be no question but that the presence of a military camp upon a reservation of wild Indians brings evils as well as benefits, and, as soon as proper discipline can be maintained by the operations of soldiers outside of a reservation, they should be removed. It is quite important that Indians throughout the country should understand that, when outside of their reservation lines, they are subject to severe treatment by the military, and to the Police of the State or Territory for depredations or mischief of any kind, either among white settlements or against other tribes which are at peace with the Government. Agents have no responsibility or help for them except upon the reservation to which they belong.

At Hoopa Valley, in California, and at Colorado River, San Carlos and White Mountain Reservations, in Arizona, the efficiency of the service in inducing civilization would now be largely promoted by the removal of the troops outside of the reservation; and at Hoopa Valley the substitution of a force of five deputy marshals would be in the direction of economy and efficiency, and in general this statement may be made that a few deputies in vicinity of agencies would be able, with the assistance of employes and friendly Indians acting as a posse, to make arrests and secure punishment of disturbing whites and lawless Indians, with more efficiency and far less expense than by the employment of the military for a service of this nature.

I believe that with the appointment of 200 such deputies for duty at the several agencies, with proper legislation providing tribunals for trial and punishment, the use of the military in the Indian service may be entirely dispensed with, except for the Sioux, the Apaches, and the wild tribes in the Indian Territory.

RELATIONS WITH RELIGIOUS BODIES.

The relations of the bureau to the several religious societies, in accordance with whose nominations its agents have been appointed, have been harmonious, and, it is believed mutually helpful. There can be no question but that as a class the persons thus secured for the difficult and responsible position of Indian agent are conscientious and faithful men. Exceptions to this statement have been less frequent the past year than heretofore, owing to the increased care of the religious bodies in their selection of nominees, which has probably resulted from a quickened sense of the responsibility assumed by them, and their enlarged information as to the requisite qualifications of an efficient agent. Other things being equal, the character of an accurate report of an agency can be forecast by previous personal acquaintance with the agent. If he is a man of nerve and hard sense who has gone to his agency with the ruling purpose to do good, who believes that an Indian is a fellow man; susceptible to the same motives and influences as himself, needing to be taught industry and individuality, the reports from that agency will show a steadily improving condition from the time of the arrival of the agent; and if the ordinary means are at hand with which barbarism may reasonably be expected to be cured, the indications of such improvement shortly become marked, and the recovery of the tribe from barbarism is soon made to appear feasible and well begun. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the necessity of securing this class of men for agents, and by no plan likely to be adopted is it probable that better men can be secured for this service than the several religious bodies offer in their nominations to the Government.

LEGISLATION FOR INDIANS ON A NEW BASIS.

Frequent mention has been made in this report of the necessity for additional legislation on behalf of the Indians. This necessity is apparent from the fact that the only statutes under which Indians are managed and controlled are substantially those enacted in 1834, known as the Trade and Intercourse laws, whose main purpose was to regulate traffic in furs, and prevent sale of ammunition and intoxicating drinks, and intrusion upon an Indian reservation. This meagre legislation was in accord with the theory then prevailing, that the Indian tribes were related to the American Government only as sovereignities who naturally should provide their own laws; and that the red men being a people essentially wild and untamable needed only to be kept as remotely as possible from all settlements, to be assisted as hunters, to be forcibly precluded from an undue supply of gunpowder and rum, and to be made as peaceable as possible by the presence of an agent and the distribution of a few annuities in cash and blankets.

In my judgment, whatever of failure that has attended the management of Indian affairs in the past has been largely attributable to this fundamental failure to recognize and treat the Indian as a man capable of civilization, and therefore a proper subject of the Government, and amenable to its laws. A Judge in Idaho, who is also a United States Commissioner, decided that he had no jurisdiction, either as a Territorial or Federal officer, in a case where one Indian has killed another, though the murder was committed in his own county and outside of any reserve. Thus it has come to pass that we have within our borders at the present time 75,000 wild Indians, who need legislation appropriate to a people passing rapidly out from a savage tribal government into a degree of control by the United States Government; and 200,000 Indians who might be readily brought within the protection and restraint of ordinary law, and yet are practically without the benefit of any suitable government, a majority of them being property-holders, living upon their farms, having their schools and churches, and scarcely differing in their mode of life from the pioneer settlers of the country. The damage which is inevitable to the Indians from this anomalous state of things will be more apparent if we keep in mind that no officer of the Government has authority by law for punishing an Indian for crime, or restraining him in any degree, and that the only means of enforcing law and order among the tribes is found in the use of the bayonet and sword and such arbitrary force as the agent may have at his command. Among the Indians themselves all tribal government has been virtually broken down by their contact with the Government. The chiefs hold a nominal headship, depending for its continuance on the consent of the most turbulent and factious portion of the tribe. If a white man commits depredations upon the Indians in their own country, no penalty is provided beyond that of putting him out of the country, a penalty which he readily takes upon himself when escaping with his booty. Neither is there any provision of law by which an Indian can begin to live for himself as an American citizen. Being by the fiction of sovereignty which has come into our Indian relations a citizen of a "domestic dependent nation," contrary to the American doctrine upon this subject, he is not allowed to change his nationality at will, but requires first to obtain consent of both parties to his tribal treaty. As a result of this restriction many Indians are kept with the mass of their tribe who otherwise would strike out for themselves. The case of the Flandreau, a small band of Sioux, in Dakota, hereafter detailed, who availed themselves of a special provision to this effect in their treaty, is interesting as illustrating the advantages of a privilege which should be provided for all Indians.

Neither is there any provision under existing law by which an Indian desiring to continue his relations with his tribe is allowed to receive an allotment of his portion of land; thus individual enterprise and self-support are materially repressed.

Many of the appropriations in accordance with treaty stipulations provide that annuities should be paid cash in hand, or in goods distributed per capita to be accounted for to the Goverment, or the receipts of the chief. All bounty of the Government bestowed in this form is worse than wasted, tending to perpetual poverty by providing for idleness and unthrift.

I therefore respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress be called to this subject, and that such legislation be requested as will secure:

First—A suitable government of Indians—By providing that the criminal laws of the United States shall be in force upon Indian reservations, and shall apply to all offenses, including offenses of Indians against Indians, and extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts to enforce the same; by declaring Indians amenable to the Police laws of the State or Territory for any act committed outside a reservation; by conferring upon the President authority, at his discretion, to extend the jurisdiction of the State courts, or any portion of them, to any reservation whenever in his judgment, any tribe is prepared for such control; by providing a sufficient force of deputy marshals to enforce law and order, both among and in behalf of Indians; by giving authority to the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe for all tribes prepared, in his judgment, to adopt the same, an elective government through which shall be administered all necessary police regulations of a reservation; and by providing a distinct Territorial government or United States court, wherever Indians are in number sufficient to justify it.

Second—Legislation for the encouragement of individual improvement; by providing a way into citizenship for such as desire it; by providing for holding lands in severalty by allotment for occupation, and for patents with an ultimate fee, but inalienable for a term of years; by providing that whenever per capita distribution provided by treaty has proved injurious, or without benefit to its recipients, a distribution of the same may, in the discretion of the President, be made only in return for labor of some sort.

In conclusion, I desire to reiterate my conviction of the entire feasibility of Indian civilization, and that the difficulty of its problem is not so inherent in the race, character, and disposition of the Indian, great as these obstacles are, as in his anomalous relation to the Government, and in his surroundings, affected by the influences of white people. The main difficulty, so far as the Government is concerned, lies in the fact that the Indian's deepest need is that which the Government through its political organization and operations cannot well bestow; the first help which a man in barbarism requires is not that which can be afforded through a political party, but that which is offered by a fellow man, wiser than himself, coming personally and extending a hand of sympathy and truth. No amount of appropriations and no governmental machinery can do much toward lifting an ignorant and degraded people, except as it works through the willing hands of men made strong and constant by their love for their fellow-men. If, therefore, it should be possible to continue the sympathy and aid of the religious people of the land in this work, and to rally for its prosecution the enthusiasm and zeal which belong to religion, and also if it shall be possible to procure the enactment of such laws as will recognize the essential manhood and consequent capabilities and necessities of the Indian, and provide reasonably adequate appropriations, which shall be expended both honestly and wisely for their benefit, and hold steadily to a well-defined and carefully-prepared method of treatment, every year will witness a steady decrease of barbarism, and its consequent danger and annoyance, and a constant accession to the number of peaceful and intelligent Indians who shall take their place and part as subjects of the United States. Surely this cannot be too much to ask and expect of the people of the great Republic. The record of the past is not pleasant to recall, and it cannot be re-written. Much of administrative mistake, neglect and injustice is beyond repair. But for those now living, much of protection and elevation and salvation is still not only possible, but feasible and highly promising; and well will it be if we are wise enough to make the most of the opportunity left to deal justly and humanely with these remnants of the first American people.

FARMING IN GEORGIA.

The Atlanta *Herald* of the 15th inst. speaks enthusiastically of the profits of farming in Georgia. It says: "In yesterday's *Herald* it was shown that a Georgia farmer, upon a one-horse farm, had made in one year $2,491 clear money; that another, upon a two-horse farm, produced crops that sold for $3,207, and cleared in net cash $2,012; that another farmer had, upon four acres, made a full and abundant living for a family of eight people, and had laid up money besides; and that a Georgia boy under twenty years of age had, by his labor upon the farm, supported himself and sold produce to the amount of $650. The process by which these wonderful results have been achieved is perfectly simple, and its accomplishment lies within the compass of any average man. It is no trouble to get land. There are thousands of broad acres in Georgia, clothed with virgin forests, with all their rich loam, yet untouched by the hand of man. There are thousands of acres lying fallow for the want of strong arms and willing hands to make them spring into bloom and beauty. And yet a three-line advertisement in the *Herald* of last week, asking for salesmen in a dry-goods store, brought sixty-two applications before 1 o'clock on the day on which it first appeared. Why some of these surplus young gentlemen do not adjourn to the country, and get down to work, is a mystery we are unable to solve."

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Reiman & Freidlander, bankrupts, in which, it will be remembered, a composition was asked some time ago by the creditors, Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, has decided as follows: That all the creditors shall be notified, in order that should there be any objection they may have opportunity to advance the same before any action is taken by the court.

THE METHODIST MISSIONS.

FINAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS—RESOLUTIONS FAVORING INCREASED MISSIONARY LABOR—THE MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church resumed its session at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the Mission Rooms at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, Bishop Peck presiding. After the usual religious exercises, the business of completing the appropriations for the domestic missions was taken up. An appropriation of $10,000 was made for the Rocky Mountain Conference, which appropriation was under consideration when the committee adjourned on Monday afternoon.

To the St. Louis Conference the sum of $5,250 was voted; to South Carolina, $8,000; to South-eastern Indiana, $600; to Southern Illinois, $800, and to Southern Kansas, $5,000.

It was then moved to give $8,000 to the Conference of Tennessee, being a reduction of $3,000 from the amount voted last year.

Bishop Andrews thought they should give a liberal support to this mission.

Dr. Trimble said they had never received any material aid, either in sympathy or money, from that conference. He feared that if they continued to make appropriations without adhering to the general reduction agreed upon they would find the $700,000 run through before they got to the end of the list, and this would necessitate a considerable cutting down when they came to revise the sums voted to the various conferences.

After some remarks from Dr. Lakin and other members of the committee, the sum of $8,000 was agreed upon.

Dr. Lakin moved an appropriation of $7,000 for Texas.

Bishop Bowman stated the requirements of the missionaries connected with this conference, and did not think the mission could be sustained upon less than $7,000.

Bishop Ames and Dr. Reid urged the necessity of strengthening the missions in Texas, upon the ground that they had a promising future before them in this territory.

Dr. Ives thought they should not make appropriations to territories in preference to population. He moved as an amendment that the sum of $5,000 be given to this mission.

After some discussion, $6,000 was granted.

It was next moved to reconsider the appropriation made to the Troy Conference, upon the ground that the sum voted, ($2,250,) was too high in proportion to the appropriations made to other missions similarly circumstanced. The motion was entertained, and the appropriation was reduced to $1,800.

The Conference of Upper Iowa was granted $1,200.

Bishop Janes thought they should appropriate $1,500 to Vermont. It was so ordered.

Dr. Morgan asked for a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on the appropriation made last year to Virginia, which would fix the amount for the coming year at $9,000. An amendment was offered to fix the sum at $10,000, and another motion was made to appropriate $7,500 for the work. Bishop Ames thought the missions in Virginia required $9,000 at least. Mr. Hoyt thought they were wasting their money upon the mission in Virginia, inasmuch as the people there had no sympathy with them, but were more in favor of the Southern Church.

Bishop Peck said he knew that there had been a great improvement in that mission lately. Bishop Haven also spoke favorably of the work in Virginia, and hoped the mission would be granted $10,000.

Dr. Lore said Virginia was an old State, and had been the home of Methodism for years, and was old enough to have developed her missionary resources. They formed their missions in those older States with the understanding that they were to become self-supporting after a certain period.

Dr. Curry thought the subject of the missions in Virginia was presented in a way very much calculated to mislead. He believed there were men now living who would see Virginia as much a Northern State as New-York was. It was now largely inhabited by the people of the North, who would never accept the ministrations of the Southern Church, so that they were under the necessity of supporting the church here.

Dr. Dashiell was surprised to hear some of the arguments advanced in favor of making large appropriations to the Southern States. He believed they had some very good men in Virginia who should be supported, but he did not think they had any special inducements to grant a large appropriation. It was finally agreed to fix the amount at $9,000.

The sum of $3,500 was granted to the Washington Conference, and of $800 to Western New-York.

It was then moved to appropriate the sum of $6,000 for West Texas. An amendment to make it $5,000 being lost, the original motion was carried.

It was moved to set apart $4,500 for West Virginia. Bishop Scott thought the appropriation ought not to be cut down below $5,000. The sum was fixed at $4,500.

The Conference of West Wisconsin received $4,500 last year. It was moved to appropriate $3,000 for the coming year. The motion prevailed.

The Wilmington Conference was next taken up, and with slight discussion the sum of $3,000 was appropriated.

The sum of $4,000 was granted to the Wisconsin Conference last year. It was proposed to reduce the amount to $3,000. An amendment was offered to make it $2,700. An amendment to the amendment fixing the amount at $2,800 was adopted.

The sum of $800 was then voted to the Wyoming Conference, and at 12:30 a recess was taken.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the committee re-assembled at 1:30 o'clock, Bishop Foster took the chair, and the report of the committee appointed to consider the best means of educating the people up to the necessity of contributing more generously to the support of the Missionary Society was presented substantially in the same form as that in which it was submitted by the original committee appointed to take the matter into consideration, and as then reported in THE TIMES. After some discussion upon the wording of some portions of the report, it was adopted in the following form:

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the piety and liberality of our people to sustain all the benevolent institutions of the Church when duly informed upon the subject.

Resolved, That we regret that the missionary contributions of the church have not kept pace with the increase of membership and wealth of the church.

Resolved, That we recognise our Pastors as the proper organization of information and inspiration of our people, and that we respectfully and earnestly urge them to present the claims of the missionary cause.

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested to address a letter to the Pastors of the Church, setting forth their high responsibility, and urging them to a prompt discharge of their obligations.

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested to furnish for the people a letter setting forth the present urgent and pressing needs of the missionary cause, which letter shall be published in the missionary papers.

Resolved, That the Bishops be respectfully requested at each annual conference, in a regular session, to present the claims of the missionary cause in connection with other brethren who may be selected for that purpose.

Resolved, That the papers of the church be requested to furnish editorials and other articles.

Resolved, That we know of no better method to accomplish those purposes than by the faithful working of the missionary plan found in the discipline, giving special pre-eminence to concerts of prayer, at which information shall be given and a missionary organization in our Sunday-schools, and that every effort shall be made by the pastors to secure contributions from the various centres of population under the general direction of the Missionary Secretaries and the local committee of the Presiding Elders and Pastors.

Resolved, That we recommend a series of two-day missionary meetings, to be held in various centres of population under the general direction of the Missionary Secretaries, and more directly under the management of the Missionary Committees of the local churches appointed under the discipline.

In relation to the report referred to them with reference to the future management of the *Missionary Advocate*, the committee recommend that $9,000 be appropriated for the gratuitous circulation of the journal, and that the board institute such measures as will bring it to a paying basis; that $1,000 be set apart for the purpose of preparing a history of the various missions of the Church, and $2,000 to secure assistance in preparing articles for publication in the *Missionary Advocate* and church journals. After some discussion, the sum of $12,000 was appropriated for this purpose to be used as the board saw fit.

The appropriation for the Holston Conference was then reconsidered. Bishop Harris said that according to the constitution of the Missionary Society mission schools could not be recognized as missionary work. Appropriations should be made for them as distinct from appropriations for the missions.

Bishop Haven objected to Bishop Harris' interpretation of the constitution. The local conference, he believed, had the power to apply the money appropriated any way it saw fit, whether for the support of missionary schools or other missionary work. The Holston Conference had obtained an appropriation of $7,500, and the question was whether it should be reduced.

Bishop Peck moved that $1,000 of the appropriation be made contingent upon the support of a mission school. The motion was lost.

Dr. Curry said that he understood the constitution of the society as Dr. Harris had interpreted it. He hoped the sum of $7,500 would be agreed upon to go to them as missionary money to be devoted to the ordinary missionary work.

Bishop Ames submitted that it came within the limits of their jurisdiction to allow the appropriation to stand as originally made.

Bishop Andrews thought there was one point of view which the brethren had not fairly taken. They had been in the habit of sending down men from the North to all the Southern conferences. That practice could not be always continued, and the only relation of the support of this school to this Missionary Society was upon the grounds of educating men to take the lead in these Southern conferences.

Dr. Ives inquired if they had not other institutions in the South needing pecuniary aid for educational purposes, and he would ask how they could make an exception in the case of the Holston Conference.

Bishop Merrill was in favor of the appropriation as it stood. After some further discussion the original appropriation of $7,500 was confirmed, the sense of the committee being expressed that no portion of the money so granted should be applied directly for the support of domestic mission schools.

Bishop Ames then moved that the appropriations already made be ratified, and the motion was carried.

Bishop Ames moved that the sum of $871,000 be distributed among the conferences, and that the Secretaries and Treasurers and Bishop Janes and Dr. Curry form a committee to make the distribution. It was so ordered.

This closed the business of the committee, and after approving the minutes of the afternoon session the meeting finally adjourned.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers was subsequently held, but no business of importance was transacted.

SPEAKER BLAINE.

HIS VIEWS REGARDING THE SENATORSHIP FROM MAINE—CORDIAL INDORSEMENT OF MR. HAMLIN.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 14, 1874.

To the Editor of the Portland Press:

A paragraph originating, I believe, in your paper, has gained considerable currency, to the effect that I am in some way attempting to be Mr. Hamlin's successor in the United States Senate. Permit me to say through your columns that such is not the fact. I have engaged, by an accepted candidacy and election, to serve the people of the Kennebec district as a Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress, and from that duty I could not be turned, even were the Senatorship offered me, and of that I have seen no indication.

In making this correction you will allow me to add that an impression prevails (in which I cannot share) that in your opposition to the election of Mr. Hamlin you are ready to counsel an abandonment of the time-honored usage of the Republican Party, by which its nominations for office have been settled by a majority vote in a free, fair, and open caucus. I cannot believe this is true, and yet I think you owe it to the party of whose principles you have long been an honorable and able exponent, to make a frank declaration on the subject.

Mr. Hamlin has been many years in public life. He has served his State with a zeal, discretion, and devotion that has never been surpassed—and rarely equaled. He has never given a vote that was not in harmony with Maine's best interests; he has never swerved from the strictest line of principle; he has never failed in any emergency to be present at the post of duty; he has never broken faith with any man; he has never proved false to any obligation; he has never been touched even by the shadow of a suspicion of his high personal honor and purity. In his party relations from the hour of his brilliant triumph in the Gubernatorial campaign of 1856, by which Republicanism was firmly established in Maine, he has been, at home and abroad, in the national and State councils, in peace and in war, in prosperity and in adversity, a very tower of strength to the good cause. To deny to such a man the ordinary courtesies and usages of the party he has done so much to strengthen and maintain, would be to proclaim the end of all party organization among Maine Republicans, and to hand over the State to our opponents. I refuse to believe for one moment that you could countenance such a destructive course.

Do not understand that I am questioning, in the remotest degree, your perfect right as a Republican to oppose Mr. Hamlin's return to the Senate. That is a fair subject for the exercise of discretion, and if you prefer any one of the excellent and honorable gentlemen who have been named for the place, it is not only your right, but your duty, to advocate his election. For myself, and for all good Republicans with whose views I am acquainted, I can frankly say that, if any one of the able gentlemen mentioned as Mr. Hamlin's competitors should be designated by the Republican Legislative caucus, it will not only be my highest duty, but my greatest pleasure, to urge his election.

A great deal has been said in certain papers about Mr. Hamlin being the candidate of the office-holders—implying that he is to be forced, by some indefinite power, upon the people of Maine against their will. I do not pretend to speak with absolute accuracy, but I have the impression that, if not in numbers, yet certainly in emolument, the majority of the office-holding influence in Maine to-day is against Mr. Hamlin. The Federal officers in my district are few in number, and there is not one of them, of any grade, from whom the slightest duty or labor in regard to the Senatorship has been exacted; nor is there one who does not feel perfectly free to go for or against Mr. Hamlin, as he chooses, without in any way endangering his tenure of office. Several of them are known to be opposed to Mr. Hamlin—two of them, holding lucrative places, are conspicuously so. But into this subject I do not care to go at any length, because my knowledge of the people of Maine has given me a very high estimate of their intelligence, their manhood, and their independence, and I am confident that the Custom-house officers, revenue agents, and postal clerks, ranged on the one side or the other, will not be a very large element in deciding the choice of United States Senator.

But I think the efforts and interference of these officers may have been greatly exaggerated. I judge so, because in the same papers that parade it and denounce it I constantly see myself mentioned as engaged in desperate efforts to manipulate votes for Mr. Hamlin. A casual reader would infer from these papers that since my return from Washington I have been engaged in little else except plotting and planning to promote Mr. Hamlin's re-election. And yet, as a matter of simple fact, I have, up to this day and hour, spoken on the subject to but two members of the Legislature, and to them only by a chance meeting, nor have I written to a single one, nor sent word or message of any kind to one. I have not even spoken to my near neighbor and old friend, Hon. James W. North, and I do not at this moment know what his views on the Senator question are, nor how he will vote in the Legislative caucus. At the same time I have never concealed, nor on proper occasions failed to frankly express, my deliberate judgment, here and now repeated, that Maine would best consult her highest interest and honor by returning Mr. Hamlin to the Senate. And I see nothing in the recent political reverses elsewhere to weaken that conclusion, but much to strengthen and confirm it.

Very truly yours,
J. G. BLAINE.

THE POOR OF LONG ISLAND.

It appears to be a serious question among the taxpayers of Queens County whether the keeping of the county poor on the premises purchased and fitted up for the purpose by the Board of Supervisors on Barnum Island, (formerly Hog Island,) will not prove more expensive than the old method of "farming" them out to the lowest bidder. In addition to the cost of the island and the buildings already upon it, there is the cost of new buildings and other necessary improvements; and latterly a road has been constructed across the marshes connecting the island with the main land, the cost of which, including a drawbridge across the intervening creek, is from $7,000 to $8,000. As the creek is navigable, it will be necessary to have some one in constant attendance at the drawbridge, to prevent such trouble as occurred on Monday, when a sloop passed into the creek, and no one being at hand to open the draw, it was done by some of her crew, who disarranged the machinery so that it was found impossible to close the draw again until the chains were out. The water on the island, too, has been pronounced unfit for use, it being brackish and otherwise disagreeable and unwholesome, and latterly, in consequence of the continued dry weather, the supply has run so short that it has been found impossible to obtain enough for washing purposes. It is thought possible that it will be found necessary, by some means, to obtain an adequate supply from the mainland. The purchase of Hog Island as a site for the Poor Farm was made mainly at the instigation and through the instrumentality of the Queens County Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, of which Mrs. P. C. Barnum is Chairman, the island being renamed Barnum Island in compliment to her.

A MONSTER IN THE OTTAWA.

From the Arnprior (Ontario) Review.

On Friday last as Mr. R. Young, accompanied by two young ladies, was rowing in a boat on the Ottawa, a little below the mouth of the Madawaska, he saw what appeared to be a ledge of rocks standing out of the water. Never having observed anything of the kind in the same place before, though familiar with the spot, he was curious to ascertain what it was. On approaching the object for this purpose, it began to move, its progress being sinuous and wavy, like that of a huge serpent, while the water along its course was splashed about in a way that seemed truly alarming, the wake it left behind being like that caused by an ordinary steamer. The monster, for such it seemed, was about fifteen feet long, and at its largest girth appeared to be about the size of a common butter firkin. Mr. Young, who had his rifle along, would have fired at the creature, had it not been for the young ladies, who became terrified, causing him at once to give up the pursuit. Since the appearance of this mysterious visitant, many stories of huge snakes and other monsters that have from time to time been seen in the Ottawa are revived. Mr. Carmichael, of the Calumet, tells of a snake which he saw killed there, about forty years ago, which measured nine feet in length, and had a mane. Another report speaks of a snake thirteen feet long, killed some years ago at Portage-du-Fort. Meanwhile speculation is rife as to the nature of the creature seen by Mr. Young, but as yet no one has been able to give any satisfactory account of it.

THE KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

The Congressman whom the Republicans of the Ninth District of Kentucky have elected is thus sketched by the Louisville *Commercial*: "Mr. John D. White, the successful candidate, is about twenty-six years of age. He graduated at Kentucky University from the College of Arts, and then went to the University of Michigan at Ann Harbor, where he graduated in law. He canvassed the Ninth District as assistant Grant elector in 1872. After that he spent about two months in traveling through the Pacific States and the Territories. He was urged to become the Republican candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals last Spring, but having the candidacy for Congress in view he declined. Mr. White is a man of strong mind, excellent habits, and the purest moral character, and is very energetic and industrious. He comes from good stock. His grandfather, Judge John White, served for ten years in the National House of Representatives, and was its speaker during the Twenty-fourth Congress. His father, Doherty White, has frequently represented his county in the State Legislature, and is an active and enterprising man of business, well known as the proprietor of the Manchester Saltworks. Mr. White is the first Republican Congressman Kentucky has sent to Washington for six years. He has made his start in what, we believe, will be a most honorable public career."

THE TEXAS BORDER.

OUTRAGES COMMITTED BY MARAUDERS FROM MEXICO.

Mr. J. H. Baker, of the Galveston (Texas) *Mercury*, has communicated to the Washington *Chronicle* the subjoined account of the depredations committed in Texas by lawless persons from Mexico, and the means taken to prevent their continuance: Upon the repeal of the State Police law the people upon the frontier petitioned the Legislature for protection. Their petition was ably advocated by Senator Fountain, of El Paso, who in an eloquent speech, replete with statistics, showed the number of murders committed, the number of children carried into a captivity worse than death, the ravishing of females, and the loss by fire and theft of over $4,000,000 worth of property, most of which depredations were committed by Mexicans. To protect the frontier settlements the Legislature was asked to raise certain companies of mounted rangers. The Senate passed the bill, which led to correspondence between the State and National Administrations, when it was pronounced unconstitutional for Texas to maintain such an "army," and the people on our frontier were again at the mercy of the Mexicans and refugee thieves living upon the borders of Mexico. To protect the people of Texas, and yet be within the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, the Legislature enacted a law authorizing the Governor to call upon the citizens to act as special officers to assist the regular officers in suppressing crime and protecting life and property upon our frontier. These special officers are termed minute men, and are to receive pay only while in actual service. Of late our frontier has been the scene of robbery and bloodshed; bands of Mexicans too powerful for regular peace-officers have swooped down upon one peaceful ranche after another; men have been murdered, women ravished and slaughtered, homes and out-houses committed to the flames; horses, cattle, and stock of all kinds driven across the Rio Grande into Mexico, and our frontier is receding daily, leaving only the charred timbers to mark where once was the happy home of pioneers. * * * It is to protect our people from such acts as these that Gov. Coke has called upon these minute-men. Texans believe this law to be constitutional. Life is dearer than all else, and whether this law be in accordance with or adverse to the Constitution of the United States, you can rely upon the people of Texas responding to the call, and furnishing to their friends upon the frontier that protection which they so much need, and which I, with all Texans, believe should be furnished us by the General Government."

THE FIRST PACIFIC WHALER.

Mr. F. C. Sandford, of Nantucket, contributes to the New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* a brief but interesting account of the first ship from this country to double Cape Horn and enter the Pacific Ocean. He writes:

"The first ship to enter the Pacific Ocean was the new ship Beaver, Capt. Paul Worth, from Nantucket, she and the new ship Washington, Capt. George Bunker, entering the ocean almost simultaneously, in the month of January, 1792. I have the record, which is even more interesting than the event of the Beaver, or Washington, or Rebecca. Mr. Samuel Enderby, of London, sent the brig Amelia to the Brazil Banks in 1788, James Shields in command. She arrived late on the Brazil coast, and the season for whaling was over. Shields had as his first officer a very superior man from Nantucket, Archelus Hammond, who urged his Captain to put off for the Pacific Ocean and try his luck there. Shields listened to his mate, went into the Pacific, soon struck fishing ground, and filled his ship. Mr. Hammond struck the first sperm whale that we have any knowledge of. This was in 1789. They recruited in Callao, and were there in company with Gray and others. On their way home they spoke Mr. William Rotch's ship Hope, Capt. Thaddeus Swain, (father of your late Gov. Swain, of Naushon,) from Dunkirk, forty-six days out. This was off Trinidad, 42° South. When Swain found the Amelia was from the Pacific Ocean and full of sperm-oil, bound home, he was almost beside himself, for this was a tremendous revelation. Shields arrived safely in London in 1790, and thus was laid the foundation of the wealthy and long-enduring house of Samuel Enderby & Sons. Mr. Rotch was in Dunkirk and fitted out the ship Penelope, David Starbuck, a Nantucket man, which sailed Nov. 28, and on the 12th of November the ship Faulkland, Obed Paddock, also a Nantucket man. Both ships proceeded to the Pacific Ocean, and both returned to Dunkirk in 1792, full of sperm-oil, from 1,200 to 1,600 barrels each. These Dunkirk ships were all from Nantucket, and belonged to Mr. Rotch, Sr., and his son Benjamin, and Samuel Rodman, his son-in-law, the father of the present octogenarians, Messrs. Samuel and Benjamin Rodman, of your city.

There can be no dispute upon this subject, as I have the records of the facts in my possession, and can remember nearly all the men whom I have named. They were all revered by me, as a boy; all large, noble figures. Mr. Rotch thought them very superior specimens; and it was such as these that called from him that noble reply to George III., when, at an interview with the monarch, Mr. Rotch was asked what equivalent he was to return for the bonus he was seeking from His Majesty's Government. "I am going to give thy Majesty," said the Quaker, "the young men from my native island, Nantucket." And, sure enough in the sequel, His Majesty did have from this island scores of the best men that ever sailed from his realm. We know of many great estates made through their enterprise and efforts—estates as extensive as those of any pampered noblemen—owned by such men as the Bennetts, Greenes, Melish, Sturge, and the Enderbys, named above.

A CORPSE IDENTIFIED.

The body of the man found floating in the ferry slip at the foot of Exchange place, Jersey City, recently, and in whose stomach traces of arsenic were found on post-mortem examination, has been identified as that of George O. Merrill, of Montrose, Westchester County, N. Y. Merrill was making arrangements for his wedding ceremony, which was to have taken place last week. Several days ago he left home for the purpose of visiting his mother, living in Newark. He stopped in a grocery-store on Warren street, New-York, and having ordered a quantity of groceries to be sent to his mother's house, went away. From that time till his body was identified on Monday, his friends saw nothing of him. There was nothing found upon him save a couple of keys and a ring. He is known to have worn a gold watch and to have had a large quantity of money when last seen. It is thought that he was first drugged, then beaten to death and robbed, and the body thrown into the river to conceal the crime. An inquest will be held.

STABBING OF A CANAL-BOAT CAPTAIN.

A most dastardly attempt was made early yesterday morning to murder, and probably to follow the murder by robbing, Henry Schleer, the Captain of the canal-boat Swatara, lying in one of the basins at Jersey City. The Captain was sleeping in his cabin when one of the boatmen, Henry Stack by name, gained entrance by some means and plunged a knife into Schleer's breast. Schleer was aroused, and, springing from his bed, offered strong resistance to the would-be assassin. During the scuffle which followed Schleer was stabbed in the neck and thigh. He gave an alarm and Stack fled. Schleer is said to have been very dangerously wounded, though since the affray was reported to the Police they have been able to find no trace of the boat on which it happened. Stack is known as a man of bad character, and as no trouble had existed between himself and the Captain, the only conceivable purpose of the assault was robbery.

THANKSGIVING IN GEORGIA.

The Atlanta *Herald* says: "There seems to be a very general disposition throughout Georgia to make next Thursday the fullest and most complete day of Thanksgiving that this State has ever witnessed. Gov. Smith's patriotic proclamation struck his people's ears when they were filled with the shouts of victory, and when their hearts were full of gratitude and joy. Let there be grand and abiding returning of thanks. Let there be decorous feasting and fraternal gatherings. Let praise be given to God that He has delivered the South from her bondage, and the republic from its danger. No people ever had greater cause for joy."

SCHOOL OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED.

Mayor Havemeyer was engaged yesterday in examining a list of candidates for Commissioners and Inspectors of Public Schools in this City. The charter of 1873 provides that on the third Wednesday in November the Mayor shall appoint school officers to take the places of others, whose terms expire on the 1st of the succeeding January. Accordingly School Commissioners are to be appointed to-day in place of Messrs. Jacob D. Vermilye, John Crosby Brown, Henry P. West, Ferdinand Traud, William H. Neilson, David Wetmore, and David Baker; and School Inspectors in place of Benjamin F. Stiles, Alexander S. Hunter, William H. Gray, Andrew Mills, James W. Gerard, Benjamin B. Atterbury, John H. Williams, and Frederick H. Faile. The Mayor says that he has not made up his mind as to who he should appoint, but will be ready to comply with the law by announcing the list to-day. It is said that some of the Commissioners and Inspectors will be re-appointed.

CONVICTION FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, John Huffnagle was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, in having killed John Haas. The death was the result of "skylarking" among "fantasticals." Sentence was deferred until Thursday.

THE SAFE CONSPIRACY.

THE COURT NULLIFIES THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HAYES.

RELEASE OF HAYES AND HIS BONDSMAN—THE CONTEMPT TO BE CONSIDERED TO-DAY—ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The trial of the alleged safe burglary conspirators was resumed this morning.

After the court was opened, the Judge directed the jury to retire, and then inquired if Hayes was in court.

Mr. Riddle informed the Court that Hayes went to New-York on Saturday night.

Judge Humphreys said that he had fully considered the subject and had written out his statement, which he would submit. He then recited the circumstances of the arrest of Hayes, which he characterized as an extraordinary proceeding and an attempt at lawlessness and intimidation almost unprecedented. He claimed that this court had sole jurisdiction of the case, and had entire control over Hayes. These remarks were made to show the enormity of the proceedings, and that the offense was almost without parallel. He claimed even in a murder case the Judge had a right to control and set aside commitments and findings. He would treat this whole proceeding as a nullity and order the release of Hayes and his bondsman, and thus wipe out this attempt at obstruction in the way of getting at the full facts in this case, and would treat this whole proceeding of the court as naught. The question of contempt would be considered when a return was made to the notice issued yesterday.

At the conclusion of the Judge's remarks the Jury were brought in.

Mr. Davidge was then permitted to read and submit the prayers spoken of yesterday as to his understanding of the rulings of the court on the points of law which had arisen and the admission of certain portions of the evidence. They were six in number, the last setting forth that if a witness had testified falsely in one particular, then he should not be believed in any particular, notwithstanding any amount of testimony in regard so his general good character.

The Judge said he would consider the last prayer and would make his decision known when he made his charge to the jury.

Mr. Davidge—May I be informed as to your decision in regard to the remaining five cases?

Judge—No, Sir. I will settle them when I settle the other, at the time I charge the jury. Go on now and lay your case before the jury.

Mr. Henkle then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of Whitley, and said he would preface his remarks by reading a little history to the jury, and he read to them the account of the well-known attempt to obtain possession of the throne of England, known as the Popish Plot of the Seventeenth Century. He claimed the Michael Hayes of this plot was the Titus Oates of that plot. He alluded to the Congressional investigation of the safe burglary which had sprung out of it, and the attempt to fasten the origin of the scheme upon Mr. Alexander. The various steps taken to ferret out the case from the investigation by the committee until it was confided to Mr. Riddle's care were recited, and then a thrust was given at the most extraordinary power exercised in invading the telegraph offices and bringing to the gaze of the public private telegrams of different persons. An indictment was found, but that did not prove that a great crime had really been committed. Everybody believed at first this was a great crime; that a nefarious scheme had been concocted, but everybody now had come to the conclusion that there was no crime at all. For over four weeks this case has been tried in the most solemn manner, and the jury have been isolated from their families as though high tragedy were being acted, but it had turned out to be all farce. Nobody was hurt by this burglary. It did nobody any harm only to make Columbus Alexander feel a little bad. It had all turned out to be a scheme of Hayes and Zirruth to "get even" with Nettleship for discharging them from the Secret Service, and they found out that Mr. Alexander wanted the books of Evans, and they therefore conceived the idea of "roping" him in, and, had the plan succeeded well, Alexander would probably have been bled by them.

Mr. Henkle said that Riddle, under the supposition that there was some tremendously large game in the jungle, armed himself with powerful guns, and ammunition to match, and started out for a hunt; but what has he turned up? Why, this enormous effort of the mountain has only brought forth a mouse. Commencing with Zirruth's evidence, Mr. Henkle then went over all the testimony in detail. He apologized to the jury for taking up so much time in a recital of the evidence, but said that so long a time had elapsed since some of the evidence had been given that he felt justified in going over it again. He then continued the narrative with less detail in the recital. Referring to the evidence concerning the signing of the vouchers for the money paid by Nettleship to Hayes and Zirruth for their part in the scheme, Mr. Henkle asked why those vouchers had not been presented in court. Surely the counsel for the Government have not been debarred from access to those vouchers, if they really exist, and they could easily have produced them here as important evidence. The neglect to do so is a significant and important omission. After finishing up the story of Hayes and Zirruth, Mr. Henkle said he had no doubt that much of their story was true, and could be corroborated by others, but he denied that in a single instance where these men had given their own version of their conversations with any of those charged with this offense, they had succeeded in connecting one of them with it in any manner, and these two men were perjurers, liars, and villains by their own confession. The law presumes if a person testifies falsely in one point that the whole of his testimony is false. The converse of this is not true, and the law does not presume it to be true, that is, if a person tells the truth in one instance, he tells the truth in every instance. There is not a scintilla of evidence to connect Whitley with this case, with all the swearing of these men. The case commences on the 6th of April, by the testimony of these men and where was Whitley on that day? If it be shown that Whitley was not in New-York on that day, if he was not present at the threshhold of the case, if we pull down this pillar in Hayes' evidence, then the whole structure comes down with a crash about his head, burying him and his statement in the ruins.

Mr. Henkle then recited the evidence introduced to show that Whitley did not arrive in New-York till the evening of that day, and claimed the fact was fully proven. Referring to the telegram sent by Hayes to Whitley on the 7th of April, Mr. Henkle said it was nothing new for parties engaged in crime to send letters and dispatches to other persons for the sake of implicating them, even if they knew nothing of the matter whatever. There was no evidence that Whitley ever replied to that dispatch, and here is where Providence intervened to protect an innocent and honest man from the plot of the villains.

At 3:20 o'clock the Judge asked Mr. Henkle if he could finish his argument to-day, and upon receiving an answer in the negative, ordered an adjournment until to-morrow.

Mr. Henkle has occupied most of his time in reciting the evidence at great length and in minute detail.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

At 8 o'clock last evening a private watchman employed in the printing establishment of Samuel Booth, No. 1 Howard street, while going his rounds through the building, heard footsteps on the upper floor of the premises, and, becoming convinced that there were burglars in the place, rushed out into the street and gave an alarm. Sergt. Porcher and Patrolmen Mitchell and Townsend, of the Fourteenth Precinct, were soon on the spot, and proceeded to search the premises. On reaching the top floor of the building the officers found in the hatchway immediately beneath the scuttle leading to the roof five canvas bags filled with furs valued at nearly $2,000, which it was found had been removed from the warehouse of E. C. Boughton & Co., No. 3 Howard street. An investigation showed that the burglars were secreted on the premises No. 3 Howard street when they were closed for the night, and after selecting the furs from the stock had packed them in bags, and forcing open the scuttle had removed the goods to the roof of the adjoining building, the scuttle of which they had likewise forced open, intending to make their exit through the front door of the printing establishment, as the front door of the fur ware-house was secured by a heavy bar and padlock on the outside. But for the vigilance of the private watchman they would doubtless have succeeded in making off with the goods. The burglars, when alarmed, made their escape by lowering themselves by a stout rope fastened to the chimney of No. 3 Howard street to the roof of the kitchen of Earle's Hotel, in Canal street, and they then passed out through the hotel without detection.

THE OLD DOMINION COLLISION.

The steam-ship Old Dominion, which came into collision with the schooner Louisa Crockett when about two hours out from Norfolk, Va., on the evening of the 11th inst., arrived at this port Sunday afternoon. It will be recollected that the schooner was sunk by the collision, and that the steamer had her starboard paddle-box more or less injured. After getting the crew of the sunken schooner on board, the Old Dominion was towed back to Norfolk, and taken alongside the company's wharf. On examination, it was found that she had not been seriously disabled, and some of the débris of the paddle-box having been removed, and the wheel, which had been "jammed" by the collision, having been eased, she was enabled to make the voyage to New-York under her own steam and without any assistance. The trip was, however, somewhat slower than usual. It is estimated that the injury to the steamer from the collision can be set right at a cost of some $2,500. The cause of the collision will, of course, be made the subject of official investigation. Meanwhile, the Old Dominion Company, from what they have been enabled to learn of the matter, are satisfied that the fault lay with the schooner. This is, however, merely one side of the question. It is not probable that the Old Dominion will be able to undertake her customary voyage next Saturday, the chances being that the requisite repairs will not have been completed before Saturday week.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA (Italian Opera)—Miss Emma Albani, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Benfratelli.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGRAUN.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MASKS AND FACES—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. M. Rankin.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Miss Emily Soldene.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—WILD CAT NED—Mr. G. B. Waldron, Donald McKay.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE TIGRESS OF THE WEST—FLYING DUTCHMAN.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Notwithstanding the Democratic "reaction" and the sudden success of "Home Rule," there are possibly many persons still left in the City who will be glad to learn that "Boss" KELLY has not yet managed to appoint himself Chief Magistrate. CROKER and his brother roughs, who are responsible for the cowardly murder of MCKENNA, on election day, were arrested yesterday, and CROKER is at this moment in the Tombs. It must be remembered that the murdered man testified in his last moments that CROKER shot him, and that several witnesses have sworn that CROKER fired the fatal shot; that KELLY went down to the Police station and forbade the Captain to put CROKER into a cell; that KELLY also made a Coroner (WOLTMAN) sign a warrant on the very day of the murder for the release of CROKER, on a nominal bail. There was then a sham inquiry held before the same Coroner, and CROKER was set free—as everybody knew that he would be before the proceedings began. Thus far the "political influence" of JOHN KELLY, and the immortal principle of Home Rule were triumphant. But the Grand Jury had a greater respect for old-fashioned justice, and indicted CROKER and his "pals." It now remains to be seen whether a man accused of deliberate murder can be released before a Judge on bail. The new "Boss" will unquestionably try to bring about that result, but we venture to hope that KELLY has not jumped all at once into the proud position formerly held by the Tweed faction, and that the life of a man is not to be held as cheap as the life of a dog in this great City.

That the lower class of Democrats look upon JOHN KELLY'S influence as all powerful under the present system of "Home Rule," is sufficiently proved by the impudent announcement which appeared in one of their papers yesterday. The public were informed that the "friends of Coroner CROKER *will not suffer him* to lie in the Tombs for several months awaiting the slow movements of the courts." That is to say, the "Boss" and his followers will not permit CROKER to be dealt with according to the ordinary forms of law. A special law must be made for him, and KELLY will make it, without taking the trouble to ask the consent of Legislature or Governor. The same journal—poor Mr. GREELEY'S *Tribune*, now very obedient to the orders of the "Boss"—announced that CROKER'S friends will not even permit him to be arrested, or, to quote its own words, "they do not propose to place it in the power of any one to punish him until he is proved guilty." This is certainly a very convenient arrangement for men like CROKER. The law must not lay hands upon them until they are proved to be guilty. Arrest *before* trial must be done away with. We commend this method of procedure to the careful attention of lawyers, who evidently have much to learn under the new code just introduced by JOHN KELLY.

Mayor HAVEMEYER has filed his answer to KELLY'S suit. We give an abstract of his reply in our news columns. It is worth reading, for it shows what manner of man KELLY is, and it may be usefully contrasted with the tremendous panegyrics which have recently been bestowed on the new Boss by Mr. TILDEN'S official organ in this City. These panegyrics ought to be preserved, for some day the *World* will have as much reason to be ashamed of them as it now has to be ashamed of its repeated and elaborate defenses of the Tweed Ring. We hope KELLY will persevere in his suit against Mayor HAVEMEYER, for he is evidently doomed to get the worst of it—unless he can make sure of getting a jury as amenable to "persuasion" as the jury which recently assembled in the court of his wretched tool, Coroner WOLTMAN.

Our acute contemporary, the Springfield *Republican*, appears in common with other journals of less note, to misapprehend the nature of the contest waged over the election of Lord Rector of a Scottish University. It thinks that it was "rather mean in DISRAELI to run for a second term as Rector of Glasgow University in order that RALPH WALDO EMERSON might be beaten." The office is, in the first place, a mere historical "survival" of the time when the Lord Rector really occupied the place of the active and responsible head of the Academical Senate, and formed a real check upon the government of the university through the appointive Professoriat. It would be as reasonable to argue gravely about the five "nations" into which the Glasgow students, after the model of mediæval Paris, are divided, as it is to discuss the election of Lord Rector as if it represented anything more than a good-humored boyish contest over a mere honorary distinction. The candidates are selected simply as representatives of the liberal and conservative types of speculative rather than political opinion among the students. The gentlemen chosen as standard-bearers by the opposing parties seldom make any objection to the use of their names, and, if elected, usually begin and end their active duties as Lord Rector by making a speech to their constituents. The conservative element among the Glasgow students would certainly have thought it "mean" in Mr. DISRAELI had he withdrawn his name, but that would not have prevented them nominating and electing another representative of their opposition to the school of free thought represented by Mr. EMERSON.

Those of our readers who care to get at the facts in the Indian problem as they appear to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will find them set forth in an interesting manner in that officer's report, which we publish this morning. His views are, on the whole, very encouraging.

It is a most curious fact that a controversy about marriage is almost sure to spring up, at any time of the year, on the smallest possible provocation. Some weeks ago, a correspondent wrote to us suggesting that it would be a good thing for some capitalist to build a house for the purpose of being let out in comfortable rooms to bachelors. Upon this a number of persons wrote to us to say that the bachelors in question ought to get married. Ever since then we have been receiving about a score of letters a day on the subject—even in the midst of the election. Yesterday an article appeared in these columns pointing out what men would do if they had the business of housekeeping on their hands. This has brought out a sharp letter, in which we and all our contributors are taken severely to task, and an extinguisher put upon the entire correspondence. Whether the "Wife" who writes to us now is right or not, we cannot undertake to decide; but we cannot but commend her candor, even if we do not admire her principles.

As will be observed from Dr. HARRIS' report on vital statistics submitted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health, the number of cases of diphtheria is on the increase. Against 116 for the week ending Nov. 7, there were 130 for the week ending last Saturday. The deaths from diphtheria last week were 66, against 67 for the preceding week. Bringing the report down to Monday, there have been from Nov. 1 to 16, 153 deaths assignable to diphtheria. This is at the rate of about ten deaths a day, and represents, we need not say, a disgraceful amount of sanitary neglect. The difficulty which the Board of Health finds in dealing with even the most palpable cases of overcrowding may be inferred from yesterday's report of one of its sanitary inspectors in regard to Fourth Ward cellars. In and around the Catharine street district which we, yesterday, showed to be a perfect nest of cases of diphtheria, seven cellars were found containing forty-two beds, and regularly used as places of sleeping and lodging. These had all been closed by the Police at the request of the Board, but as the Police exercise no supervision over such matters unless specially ordered, the cellars were promptly occupied again for their old purposes, and are now exercising their former influence as centres for the propagation of contagious disease.

During the last few weeks another rather formidable element has begun to enter into the mortality of the City. Small-pox caused 106 deaths between Nov. 1 and 16. Three-fourths of these occurred on the east side of Broadway, notably in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards. Below Canal street there were but two deaths. It is observable that the districts most affected by diphtheria are almost entirely free from traces of the ravages of small-pox. In the Fourth and Seventh Wards, where fourteen fatal cases of diphtheria occurred during the first fortnight of November, there was but one fatal case of small-pox. In the Sixteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards, where diphtheria caused forty-two deaths during the fortnight, small-pox caused only eighteen, and the blocks in which the former occurred are but seldom those marked by the latter. The inference would seem to be that the causes which favor the propagation of small-pox differ essentially from those which nourish diphtheria. Or it may be that while the germs of such diseases are quickened by precisely similar influences, there are certain special causes which determine the form which the contagion will assume. For example, we find in the eight blocks, four on each side of First avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-fourth streets, no less than sixteen deaths from small-pox during the last fortnight. The topographical features of this district are rocks, and "made ground," in close juxtaposition—precisely the place where one would expect imperfect drainage and badly constructed sewers. On the west side of the City these conditions would be attended by group of deaths from diphtheria; on the east side the contagion they breed takes the form of small-pox.

NEW-YORK AND HER RIVALS.

The recent announcement of the nature of the agreement entered into last August by three of the four trunk lines of railway, and of its application to New-York, together with the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stands out against the combination, has caused much discussion among the merchants of this City and those of its rivals for commercial pre-eminence. The question has been raised, not unnaturally, What is to be the future relative importance of New-York, and how far is she likely to hold her own in the struggle for the trade of the country? Her principal rivals are Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-Orleans. These four cities, with our own, stand at the termini of the great routes by which the produce of the interior seeks an outlet to foreign markets, and by which, also, it finds its way to the domestic consumers of the sea-board. The northern half of our coast is shut off from the West by the Allegheny ranges of mountains, and the great cities we have mentioned along this half of the coast owe their importance to the fact that they are approached by routes which traverse this range. New-York had a long start in the race, thanks to the Erie Canal, which "flanked" the Alleghanies and brought the freight of the lakes to tide-water at Albany, whence it was borne by the Hudson through the only range of the mountains themselves which lies within our State. Later the Central and Hudson River Railroads, following the same general route, and the Erie, threading the valleys and crossing four of the main ridges, further to the south, gave the City the advantage of early and liberal railway connections with the West. Still later, when the Pennsylvania Central had become a through route, it was compelled by the importance of this City to seek a terminus on the banks of the Hudson. Boston was fed by the Erie Canal and the Central Railway, tapped at Albany. Philadelphia became, in time, the objective point of the Pennsylvania Central, which drains the West mainly from Chicago. And finally, Baltimore, through the Baltimore and Ohio, has reached the great depots of the West, and aims at an independent commerce. New-Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississippi, receives the trade carried by that river, and, under normal conditions, the growth of its commerce is in great degree proportioned to the flow of Western products over the great natural water-ways of the land toward the sea, rather than by the more rapid but more costly railroads.

A comparison of the exports and imports of these five cities will show some interesting facts, and we invite the attention of our readers to one that we have made, covering the years 1872 and 1874. The imports of the whole country for the year 1872 were $651,970,422. In 1874 they were $593,752,019, a falling off of $58,118,403. Of this falling off, Boston suffered thirty-five per cent., an amount greatly disproportioned to her share of the total imports; New-York fifty per cent., or less than her share, and New-Orleans six per cent., while Baltimore slightly, and Philadelphia largely, increased their receipts. The exports of the country in 1872 were $559,448,458; in 1874 they had advanced to $686,484,524, an increase of $127,036,062, or twenty-one per cent. Of this increase in exports Baltimore had eight per cent., Boston only five per cent., New-Orleans two per cent., New-York forty-five per cent., and Philadelphia nine per cent.

These facts may be compared by a different method, with the same result, as follows: In 1872, out of each $1,000 of imports, Baltimore received $44; Boston, $110; New-Orleans, $28; New-York, $654, and Philadelphia, $32. In 1874 the share of Baltimore had advanced to $49, that of Philadelphia to $43, that of New-York to $663, while the share of Boston had fallen to $86, and that of New-Orleans to $25. In other words, the imports into New-York, relative to those of the whole country, remained nearly stationary; those of Boston fell largely, those of New-Orleans fell slightly, and those of Baltimore and Philadelphia advanced considerably.

The record of the exports tells a similar story, except that it is more favorable for Boston, and less so for New-Orleans. Of $1,000 exports in 1872, Baltimore sent $33, Boston $39, New-Orleans $159, New-York $480, and Philadelphia $37. Two years later Baltimore's share had advanced to $42, Boston's to $41, Philadelphia's to $48, New-York's remained almost exactly the same, being $481, and that of New-Orleans fell to $134. In other words, Philadelphia and Baltimore rapidly and greatly improved their relative positions, Boston held its own, in spite, of the disproportionate decrease in its imports, and New-York barely held its own. It will be remembered that the actual exports from all these ports were larger in 1874 than in 1872, and that we are now comparing only their relative positions. A table giving all the facts to which we have referred will be found on the fifth page of this morning's TIMES.

This comparison shows distinctly that, considering their previous trade, Baltimore and Philadelphia are making more progress than New-York; that Philadelphia is progressing as rapidly in imports as in exports; that Boston is doing better than New-York in exports, but losing rapidly in imports; and that New-Orleans is doing the worst of all. These figures represent the entire foreign trade—exclusive of the re-exports of foreign goods received—for the years ending June 30, 1872, and June 30, 1874, respectively. They are of much greater value than the statistics of single branches of trade, and, as far as concerns the foreign trade of the ports referred to, the inferences from them are conclusive. No one can study them even casually without perceiving that the strenuous efforts made, especially in Boston and Baltimore, to accommodate in a convenient and secure manner the export trade that seeks those harbors, have in part accomplished their object, and that the delay, and, we might almost say, indifference to this matter in New-York, has placed our City thus far at a disadvantage. That this disadvantage is very serious as yet, or that it will be permanent, we do not believe; but that it is considerable, and that it may become both serious and permanent, are conclusions that few practical men will dispute. The superiority of the geographical position of New-York, its water communication during half the year with the West, its possession of the Central and Erie Railway routes, its share in the Pennsylvania Central, and the enormous reserve force involved in its great accumulation of capital, are sufficient, if properly improved, to preserve the commercial pre-eminence of the City for years. A port that receives two-thirds of the imports, and sends out nearly one-half the exports of the entire country, must have resources of the most extensive and stable nature, and we can certainly well afford to receive with gratification the evidences of the prosperity of our sister cities. But when that evidence points to the fact that the progress of our sister cities is due quite as much to our neglect as to their enterprise, it conveys a lesson that we cannot afford to ignore. It is true that in the improvement of our docks and in the great grain elevators promised by the Vanderbilt roads, we have indications of improvement. It is for our merchants to consider whether the improvement is likely to be either great enough or rapid enough to meet the demands of the time.

SNARES.

JOHN BUNYAN was not a man of the world. He was by occupation a tinker, and by religious profession a Puritan of the straitest sect, and yet his immortal allegory is full of the evidence of worldly wisdom. In no part of that wonderful story is this more apparent than in the description of the passage through the Valley of Humiliation and the Valley of the Shadow of Death, in the first of which BUNYAN'S hero, enveloped in darkness and smoke and horrors, meets Apollyon, and has that fearful fight with him which we all so vividly remember, and in which, although nearly destroyed, he puts the foul fiend to flight. But afterward he enters in the broad light of day upon a second part of the valley where there are no horrors and no fiends; and yet this is the most perilous part of the journey, for it is filled with snares, and traps, and gins, and nets, and pit-falls. It is almost superfluous to point out the meaning of this. It at once brings up to us the truth which must have impressed itself upon the mind of every observing person, that open foes are less to be feared than insidious enemies, and that dangers which are seen are less perilous than those which are hidden. But it points more particularly to those alluring snares which are oftener than misfortune or than crime the cause of man's destruction. And this is true particularly of those whose spirit is high, and whose generous natures are both kind and credulous; and it to this complexion they add, as such persons are apt to add, strong passions, they are the more likely to fall victims to the combination of temptation from without and impulse from within. Such men, above all others, are hard to drive, but easy to allure.

But for all, generous or sordid, unselfish or selfish, self-restrained or reckless, these snares are set; and those of one particular kind are, it would seem, more common now than ever—we mean those snares that are spread by women. Police reports reveal a great deal of this; but, rising above that level, we need hardly remind our readers of the cases which have been so notorious within the past few months, in all of which the men, through their sympathy, their passions, or their vanity, or betrayed by all of these, were the victims of designing women; and not less victims because the women, except in one case, were also sufferers. And the trial of a young minister now going on, if it should result in his acquittal of the graver charge brought against him, will show, according to his own admissions under oath, that he was ensnared by a woman who wished to use him for her own ends, and fell a victim to her allurements and his own weakness and vanity. We would not prejudge this case, but merely use it in its present aspect for the illustration of our subject. Here we have a minister of the gospel who, according to his own account of his conduct, was philandering round a young woman who sent him presents and who made him the confidant of her secrets, who conducted her own intercourse with him rather secretly, and who yet, if what he says be true, he must have known was not a proper companion for a man in his profession and in his position. But we cast aside the peculiarities of his case and of hers, and say that no woman who thus conducts herself is, we will not say a proper, but a safe companion for any man. So far as mere worldly prudence is concerned, and setting aside the question of moral right and wrong, better open wantonness than an entanglement with a woman about whose life there is any mystery, and with whom intercourse must be shrouded with a veil of secrecy. If such acquaintances do not always lead to sorrow, or shame, or at least to mischief, it is only by the merest accident; for that is their natural inherent tendency. The restraints which society has placed upon woman for her own protection are such, even in the humblest classes, that she who breaks them down, or even offers to pass them, should be regarded by every man at once with suspicion, and even with dread.

Such women are usually in quest of money, but not always. It is needless for us to indicate more clearly the other ends that they may have in view; but money is the object of almost all of them. Their ways of working are invariably deceit and duplicity; they are adepts in all the arts that excite and feed man's vanity, or that move his pity or his sympathy. They lead lives which are upon the surface almost irreproachable, and they may not even be imprudent enough to commit sin. Their purpose is accomplished if they can entangle a man in their net, and particularly if he be a married man, a man of some note in his neighborhood, or one of public position. Then they bleed him, or they use him in some other way for the benefit of, perhaps, some other man, or even some other woman, as well as for their own. The desire of luxury and of life without labor is now so diffused that this class of adventuresses is larger than it ever was before. Of *the* open wanton we are not speaking; she is in a certain sense an honester creature. The specious, crafty, diabolical adventuresses are even more dangerous than their openly degraded sisters, and they are to be found in every large city now in swarms. They spread their nets and lay their snares in the street, in the park, in the newspapers of a certain class, at matinées, and even in church. Elegant appearance, intelligence, even education, and good breeding fail as tests of their counterfeit character, for some of them have all these. But there is one test that is absolute—the concealment and the secrecy that always accompany their movements. This is in itself a warning that should protect every man of sense against them. A woman who conceals her acquaintance with a man means him no good. Let him remember this, and then "in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird."

CORRUPTION IN LOUISIANA.

Now that the Government of Louisiana has been restored to the Democratic majority, the general public, so far as it concerns itself with the subject at all, expects in a vague sort of way that great improvements will take place in the affairs of the State. Its impoverished condition has been brought about, if the Democratic press is to be believed, solely by carpet-baggers and scalawags. The recent elections having disposed of these gentry, the State they oppressed will speedily become as prosperous as it was before the war. We should like to be sure that it will; it would indeed be most happy for the unfortunate State if a change so desirable could be brought about simply by changing one set of State officers who call themselves Republicans for another set calling themselves Democrats. But we imagine that most persons who have given any attention to the events of the past few years there, will be inclined to let the new officials show their hands, before they entertain any very sanguine expectations from the new deal. It must be obvious to every thinking man that the leaders of the governing party could not have carried on their audacious robberies without the connivance of many of the minority leaders. Under our forms of government it is impossible for men in office to become so utterly shameless and corrupt as were the Louisiana politicians, if the men out of it are thoroughly honest. When the statesman of Blackwell's Island reigned in this City, he had in his pay every leader of the opposition who was for sale, and he used them to silence or outwit those of their own party who were too honest to be bribed, and sufficiently clear-sighted to be troublesome. Nearly the same thing appears to have been done in Louisiana.

We had occasion some time ago to point out the fact that among the chief officers of the Louisiana Levee Company—as rascally a corporation as ever swindled a State—there appeared the names of several prominent Democrats, one of them, Mr. DUNCAN F. KENNER, being the Chairman of the well known "Compromise Committee," appointed after the temporary overthrow of KELLOGG. In the same list, Mr. Collector CASEY and his Deputy, HERWIG, figured as Directors. This was only one of many examples of the close affiliation of Republican and Democratic politicians when the common object of both was public plunder. It is perfectly safe to say, that of the many fraudulent jobs which have been given a legal existence in Louisiana during the past five or six years, not one has been concocted without the co-operation of leading men of both parties. The history of the New-Orleans Canal lease is a case in point. The canal was the only valuable asset remaining to the State at the close of the war. In 1866 a Democratic Legislature leased it to a little ring of four men, chief of which was this identical Democrat, KENNER. Since that time, by three several acts passed at great expense, the lessees have been released from paying any rent for the canal, and allowed to pocket all the tolls. As an equivalent they were to improve and deepen it, and the estimated cost of the work, if honestly performed, was about $60,000, or just one year's rental, for the canal brought annually that amount in tolls. The proceeds of this bold operation certainly did not all go into the pockets of the carpet-baggers, for, in addition to KENNER, we find that the Ex-Confederate General, RICHARD TAYLOR, was one of the favored few.

Another and more notorious piece of rascality was the infamous "Act Eighty-one," passed two years ago, and which, the day it became a law, added at one stroke $1,500,000 to the State debt, nearly every cent of this sum going into the hands of the crowd of hungry politicians who had run the job through. The official records of this transaction show that among those who received the largest share of plunder were nine State Senators, drawn from both political parties; Mr. PINCHBACK, who aspired to a seat in the United States Senate, and Mr. MCMILLAN, who contested it with him; Mr. M. CARR, the Speaker, and several members of Assembly, and a man named JOSEPH HERNANDSEY, broker for Gov. WARMOTH, DIBBLE, and others. The Ship Island Canal job, with which WARMOTH is generally credited, is another scheme with which the names of some prominent Democratic gentlemen are mixed up. So, too, is the Market Monopoly bill, which gave over to a few individuals the absolute control of the trade in animal food for the entire city of New-Orleans. Many smaller jobs might be mentioned, in which the same impartial commingling of Democrat and Republican is apparent, but the samples quoted will suffice.

It is with no intent to apologize for the misdeeds of Republican officials that we mention these facts. The pot does not make itself appreciably whiter by calling the kettle black, and in pointing out that the fraudulent Levee Company has for its President a "rich and prominent Democrat," one HENDERSON, as well as Mr. Collector CASEY for Director, we desire to show that the people of Louisiana must do something more than simply change the names of their State officers. If they expect to reap any benefit from the recent election, they must cast out from the party coming into power that corrupt element which occupied to the one going out precisely the same position as the Tammany Republicans did to TWEED in this City. So long as the HENDERSONS, TAYLORS, and MCMILLANS are allowed to be "prominent," and men of the Duncan F. Kenner stamp are chosen as leaders, the State is likely to remain in the deplorable financial condition it is now in. The first step to improvement, and certainly the easiest, was the overthrow of an unpopular administration; the next, and more difficult, is the purification of the party which succeeds. Unless this is effected, and a sudden end put to the many fraudulent jobs in which these gentlemen are interested, the people of Louisiana will find that they have changed the name but not the character of the State Administration. If it is done, we shall begin to think the State has really entered on a new career of prosperity.

EAST RIVER STEAM-BOAT RACING.

The desire to encourage anything in the shape of rapid transit from one end of Manhattan Island to the other has hitherto been the means of protecting the Captains of the Morrisania and Harlem steam-boats from well-merited punishment. For years past, a very bitter rivalry has existed between the employés of the companies owning the two lines. Instead of having time-tables that would render racing impossible, and thereby increase the facilities for travel, they, the companies, have invariably arranged them so as to give their Captains, pilots, and engineers opportunities to place the lives of passengers in jeopardy. There is no need for entering into an elaborate argument to prove that in certain circumstances the engineer will not hesitate to go beyond the strength of the boiler in his charge in order to show the stern of his boat to a rival. Last month the racing propensity of the Captains well nigh resulted in a serious disaster. The steamers *Harlem* and *Sylvan Glen*, of the rival lines, twice came into collision on the same trip. First they dashed into each other opposite the Catharine Ferry House, but, luckily for the passengers, without doing any damage. They were racing at the time, each Captain doing his best to reach the slip before his rival. The *Sylvan Glen*, it appears, blew the required number of whistles to warn the *Harlem* to keep off, but the latter kept on her course, in total disregard of whistle or trumpet. Now, the blood of the Captains being up, they struck out once more, as if oblivious of the fact that there were other vessels in the river, and for that matter, that there were persons on board their own vessels for whose lives they were responsible. Close to Pier No. 45 the rival steam-boats once more came into collision in an attempt by both to pass through a space wide enough to accommodate but one of them. No lives were lost, but this, of course, was no fault of either of the Captains.

For some days past an investigation into this case has been conducted by United States Steam-boat Inspectors. Thus far the testimony elicited has been of a very contradictory and unsatisfactory character. Here is a fair sample of it: The pilot of the *Sylvan Glen* stated, that the collision was caused through the *Harlem* having crowded the *Sylvan Glen* into the New-York shore. The engineer of the *Sylvan Glen* corroborated the evidence of the pilot. On the other hand, several passengers of the *Harlem* testified in effect that the latter vessel was ahead of the former when she attempted to cross her bows and enter the Grand street dock. In their judgment, it would have been impossible for the *Harlem* to have passed under the stern of the *Sylvan Glen* in order to gain the dock in advance of the latter. The pilot of the *Harlem*, as may be expected, gave it as his opinion that the *Sylvan Glen* had ample opportunity, from the time of starting, to get between the *Harlem* and the dock without precipitating a collision.

Evidence of this kind is certainly not calculated to enable the Inspectors to determine which of the Captains is the more to blame, but it should be sufficient to prove to them that both have been culpable to such an extent as to call for punishment. During the past two or three years, we have repeatedly warned these men of the danger of explosions which they so recklessly ran into every day, but the Spring of each year saw them at the old work again. The Captains have been bad enough, but it would be unfair to hold them entirely responsible. The Directors of the companies owning the Harlem and Morrisania steam-boats must have long since been well aware of the action of their servants. It was in their power, as we have already remarked, to so arrange the time-tables as to put racing entirely out of the list of possibilities. Each company would then have a fair share of the traffic, and, we have no doubt, would be able to pay larger dividends upon its capital stock. Scores of the more timid of the residents of Harlem and Westchester County, there is very good reason to believe, have used the tedious horse-cars in preference to the more commodious and more rapid boats rather than run the risk of being either blown up by boiler explosions, or of losing their lives through collisions. It is quite evident that the companies have never taken this view of the case, for if they had, we do not see how they could fail to have been convinced of the stupidity for which their arrangements have heretofore been chiefly remarkable. The fact that hundreds of passengers are willing to place their lives in jeopardy every day, for the sake of reaching their homes half an hour or an hour earlier, is we admit, well-calculated to mislead the Directors, but it affords scarcely any evidence in favor of the presumption that these reckless beings would not greatly prefer to patronize any other means of quick transit that should be proved to afford more safety for human life. We have always shown considerable reluctance to attack the management of either the Harlem or Morrisania steam-boats for the reason that we are disposed to look with kindness upon every effort that is made to increase the means of communication between the upper and lower parts of the City. But, of course, there is a limit to all things, and if the Directors of these two steam-boat companies do not see it to be to their interest to put an end at once to a stupid as well as dangerous rivalry, the law should step in and do it for them. It is therefore to be hoped that the United States Steam-boat Inspectors will be able to find enough in the testimony to warrant them in making an example of the Captains of the *Sylvan Glen* and *Harlem*.

AMUSEMENTS.

VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS AT THE ACADEMY.

The first recital in the United States of the Mass written by Signor Verdi to honor the memory of Alessandro Manzoni, and intended for interpretation by a vocal quartet, a chorus of unusual numerical strength, and a powerful orchestra, took place at the Academy of Music yesterday evening. The impression of the work, although favorable, was scarcely so deep as that wrought by its rendering in Italy. The circumstances attending its production in Milan conduced largely, it should be said, to its effectiveness. The mass was a tribute to the departed Manzoni, author of "I Promessi Sposi," the masterpiece of modern Italian literature. It was the latest achievement of the greatest of Italy's modern composers. The four finest voices in Italy, and, hence, the four finest voices in the world, were chosen to sing the solos. Verdi himself directed the performance, and this occurred, not in a theatre, but in the Church of St. Mark, in Milan. The Requiem, made known under such auspicious conditions, was grandly successful. Here, so to speak, it stands upon its own merits, and the results of its public rehearsal, if gratifying, bear a slight proportion only to those secured abroad. The "Manzoni Mass," it ought to be mentioned, is not to be judged by one or two recitals. It is not so intricate that many of its beauties are not plain from the first, but a closer familiarity than a single hearing can beget is essential to a thorough understanding of its excellences. Certain it is that it is noble in thought, symmetrical in form, and admirably instrumentated. It is not severely religious in spirit, but it is not theatric, and its most pictorial passages are devoid of exaggeration in motive and treatment. Twice or thrice, perhaps, a few bars suggest the hand of the composer of the most stirring lyric dramas of the age, but even in the vigorous handling of the chorus and orchestra in the "Dies Iræ," there is nothing of artificiality, and a calm and devout atmosphere surrounds the remainder of the work. The mass includes seven divisions. It commences with a "Requiem" and "Kyrie" for the quartet, and a "Dies Iræ," subdivided into nine pieces, follows. A "Domine Jesu" for quartet; a "Sanctus," in shape of a fugue, for double chorus; an "Agnus Dei," beginning as a duet and closing as a quartet; a "Lux Eterna," for trio, and a "Libera Me," for soprano and chorus, with a final fugue, make up, with these numbers, the score. The brief preface to the "Dies Iræ" does not contain much that is remarkable. The "Dies Iræ" is a tremendous tone-picture. It is terribly stormy, but it is not chaos, and the lines are as clear as those traced on canvass by the brush of Michel Angelo. There is shuddering in the descending passages for the violins; then come chromatic runs that shriek like affrighted humanity while the sounds of summoning trumpets add new terror to the scene. This most impressive part of the Mass directly precedes some fine measures for the bass, opening with "Mors stupebit," but demanding a voice and declamation of no common kind. The chorus "Liber Scriptus" appeared to us rather eccentric than aweful. A delicious trio, "Quid sum miser," embodying an exquisite and reverential theme, and daintily harmonized, succeeds it; and next in order is a sonorous and muscular chorus, with the initial words "Rex tremendae majestatis." The subsequent portions of the "Dies Iræ" are replete with nice details, the *chalumeau*, by the way, being used to give a pastoral coloring to "Inter oves locum præsta;" but they do not come forth with particular prominence. Now and then the terrific chorus bursts out, but the section ends with the "Lacrymosa," embodying a sweet melody, a chorus for female voices, and a final unaccompanied quartet. Some beautiful bits of accompaniment by the violins *con sordino* are noticeable in the "Domine Jesu," the concluding progressions of which forcibly recall "Aida." A tuneful phrase begins "Hostias," which, in fact, is a very melodious quartet, and terminates like the previous piece. The "Sanctus," a spirited chorus, with a lively introduction by trumpets, afforded special pleasure and had to be repeated, and the tuneful and skillfully harmonized "Agnus Dei" awoke a similar desire in the audience, and was also sung anew. Some felicitous passages are observable in "Lux Aeterna," as well as several charming fragments in the accompaniment. "Libera me" does not exhibit marked eloquence or charm, but, after a resumption of "Dies Irae," there is a refreshing "Requiem Æternam." The elaborate fugal conclusion claims more precise execution than it has yet had before an opinion can be formed as to its fitness as a corollary of so important a work as the "Manzoni" Mass. With the recital of the composition we have only room to deal laconically. Mlle. Maresi, one of Mr. Strakosch's promising young artists, sang the soprano music with zeal and fidelity. Signor Carpi, who has a splendid voice, and uses it with good discretion, was the tenor. Signor Fiorini's tones are scarcely so round and mighty as Verdi could wish, but we cannot expect the "cast" listened to in Milan. The contralto's share of the task fell to Miss Cary, who has long been recognized as a successful executant of sacred music. The orchestra did its work capitally, and, except in the last number of the "Mass," the chorus was equally proficient. The performance was directed by Signor Muzio.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mlle. Albani sings in "Marta" for the first time this season, at the Academy of Music, this evening. Signori Benfratelli and Fiorini, and Miss Cary are to fill the other rôles in Flotow's ever-fresh and ever-blooming opera.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HOUSEKEEPING AND WIVES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read the letter of "An Anxious Wife" in your columns yesterday, and also the article on that letter which you were pleased to publish with it. The first was well enough in its way, but the second was simply ridiculous.

It is easy enough to penetrate through the thin veil of satire which your contributor uses in expressing his ideas—ideas which were probably in vogue among the Pilgrim Fathers and their immediate descendants, but which, I hope, no woman of spirit would adopt in the present day. Throughout this silly article the writer seeks to convey the impression that a wife owes *a duty* to her husband and family. Pray where did your ironical contributor get hold of that monstrous notion? Does he suppose that the women of the present day intend to be slaves? My view has always been that in marrying my husband I paid him "attention" and compliment enough. After that, my duties to him ceased, and his to me began. It is now his business to take all the work and responsibilities of life off my shoulders. I find plenty of men among my acquaintance who fully agree with me in that opinion. *They* do not see why I should be expected to devote that time and thought to housekeeping which your precious contributor seems to think necessary. Nor do I. It is my husband's business to make himself agreeable to me, just as other men are willing to do. If he will not, why should I be blamed? He owes me every duty in the world, and I owe him none. That is my theory, and I am not ashamed to declare it. Why should I be, seeing that I am not ashamed to act up to it, in common with the majority of my sex in the present day?

Your contributor ought to go and perform with Mr. Jefferson in *Rip Van Winkle*. He is some old fogy who ought to have bought a slave, not married a wife. Let him hire a housekeeper if he is so very particular about his home. I detest his opinions, and am sorry to see a journal like yours consenting to become the medium of making them known. As for me, when I married I resolved to have a good time, and if my husband does not like it, he can do the other thing. What right has any husband to interfere with his wife?

A YOUNG WIFE WHO IS *NOT* ANXIOUS.

ASH-BARRELS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your function as reformers, will you not help to restore the old plan of collecting ashes and garbage in the day time? My motive will be evident when I tell you that within a month I have lost four good barrels, costing twenty-five cents each, and one iron vessel, costing $4—all stolen at night. The ordinance which requires the new mode of disposal of ashes and garbage, in "separate vessels" is carried out by the emptying of all vessels in one cart, without divisions. By the shameful neglect of the authorities in the matter of street cleaning, we have been driven to employ private sweepers, and in our street we never see a public sweeper. A feeling of insecurity has also driven us to employ a private watchman, of no use, it would appear, in protecting our property in the shape of ash-barrels. Some of my neighbors also employ a private ashes gatherer, and I suppose I must join them. Please agitate for a change from darkness to daylight in the private performance of these public duties. The repairing of streets is also, in a measure, a private function, and we will soon become an *imperium in imperio* without any interference from outside barbarians, and without the right to protect our property, or to shoot the thieves.

Yours in despair of any beneficial results from Democratic victories,

ONE OF THE GOVERNED.

CONNECTICUT WESTERN RAILROAD—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 17.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Connecticut Western Railroad to-day some changes were made in the Board of Directors. The following were elected: William H. Barnum, Alexander H. Halley, Salisbury; George M. Bartholomew, Charles T. Hillyer, Nathaniel B. Stevens, Timo M. Allen, William Bolles, Hartford; Byron Loomis, Suffield; William L. Gilbert and George Dudley, Winsted; Charles Blair, Collinsville; Frederick Watson, Canaan; Joseph Toy, Simsbury.

The company has received a request from the officers of the new Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad for a conference next week to arrange connections. The rails on the latter road are now laid through from Rhinebeck to Boston Corners, connecting there with the Harlem Road and the Connecticut Western.

THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day, Charles Hilton resigned the office of Division Engineer of the Eastern Division of the canals, and John B. Yates, of Schenectady, was appointed in his place. Mr. Hilton takes charge of the terminal construction work of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in New-York City.

THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

THE NEW CUSTOMS LAW—UNDERVALUATION—DUTIABLE GOODS INTRODUCED AS PERSONAL LUGGAGE BY RETURNING TOURISTS ESTIMATED AT $129,000,000 A YEAR—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BROUGHT IN UNLIMITED QUANTITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Henry C. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, has made his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it appears there was paid into the Treasury for the year ending with June last $163,103,833 on account of Customs; in fines, penalties, and forfeitures, $651,271; steam-boat inspections, $274,490; labor, drayage, storage, &c., $463,684; Marine Hospital tax, $352,380; official fees earned by collectors, $634,842, making in round numbers a total of $165,480,503. There was paid out of the Treasury, on Customs account, $32,365,278. This sum includes $7,319,407 expenses of collection; $4,295,701 refunding excess of deposits on duties; $1,301,977 on debentures; $4,783,054 on public buildings; $2,480,382 construction and maintenance of lights; $1,106,558 construction and maintenance of revenue cutters; $409,037 marine hospital service; $317,981 distribution shares of fines, penalties, and forfeitures; $180,164 preserving life and property from shipwreck, and $107,933 miscellaneous accounts. The Commissioner says: The evils of the moiety system in its practical administration were undoubtedly great, and by the enactment of repeal, June 22, 1874, Congress appears to have rendered its judgment that they were greater than the evils the system was designed to prevent. So far as a faithful and zealous execution of the new law by this bureau can effect that object, the judgment of Congress against the moiety system shall be sustained; but it is yet too early to state what the result has been, or to predict intelligently what the ultimate result will be upon the revenue and mercantile classes. In order to give the new law an advantageous trial, and to prevent the diminution of the revenue as apprehended by many, it will be necessary to sustain it with all the adjuncts of success suggested by experience. In this connection it may be stated that the best mode of arresting the evil of undervaluation of goods has occupied the thoughtful attention of some of our largest importing merchants, whose feelings and interests are thoroughly in accord with those of the Government. One of the methods suggested is to raise the standard of qualification of examiners, and to increase their pay so as to command the services of thoroughly competent men. This much having been accomplished, and the existing laws having been so amended as to require a more thorough inspection, it is proposed to have the entries and merchandise examined with reference to quality and value by the official, with the same care as they would be by a person intending to purchase the goods. By appointing examiners of integrity and fitness in sufficient numbers, it is believed the appalling encroachments of undervaluation can be successfully combated, and that the expenditure of a few thousands in this way will be compensated by turning many millions into the National Treasury. This theory is sustained by our merchants with but few exceptions, and approved by our most experienced Customs officials. It appears the laws of the General Government authorizing warrants of search for smuggled goods are defective and often inoperative, inasmuch as there is no United States official who is empowered to issue these writs. If Commissioners of the United States were authorized, under proper safeguards, to perform these duties, it is thought the difficulties complained of would be obviated.

It is estimated the American tourists returning from Europe during the year ending June 30, 1873, numbered 36,830, and each person brought on the average seven trunks filled with dutiable goods, claimed to be personal baggage, not dutiable. We have thus an average of 257,810 trunks filled with articles claimed as duty free, representing, on a valuation of $500 for each trunk, the enormous sum of $128,905,000. It is well known that much of this baggage is in reality intended to be put upon the market as merchandise, and still other portions of it are brought over for third parties, who have remained at home. Most of those engaged in this kind of importation are people of wealth, who should cheerfully bear their just proportion of the national indebtedness, and when they fail to do so, by this incipient form of smuggling, the burden falls more heavily on others, and discourages the honest merchant who is willing to carry on a legitimate trade, and observe the laws and Customs regulations. The present practice of allowing free entry of the personal effects of passengers, the inspectors using their discretion and judgment as to whether the amount of baggage is or is not in excess of what is a suitable wardrobe, according to the passenger's station in life, furnishes an inducement to the rich and those in easy circumstances to take pleasure trips abroad, which are made pecuniarily profitable by this fashionable infraction of the revenue. As a large proportion of the baggage of passengers is passed and delivered by our officials without a proper examination, more stringent regulations should be adopted to secure the collection of lawful duties on goods thus imported. A change in forms seems to be necessary, so as to require all articles of baggage to be entered on the declaration of the passenger and the duties thereon determined by the proper officer, instead of leaving all to be disposed of by the passenger on his mere asseveration. The verification thereon should be in the form of an oath or affirmation sufficiently comprehensive in form and substance to protect the interests of the Government, and an officer should be authorized to administer such oath or affirmation. To this end legislation may be necessary. Many of the difficulties with respect to passengers' baggage might be avoided by the passage of a law limiting the value to be brought in by any one person to a reasonable sum.

By the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870, the amount of household effects which could be imported by an immigrant free of duty was limited to $500, but unfortunately this limitation was inadvertently removed by the codification of 1874, under which such effects to any amount may be brought in free, and the Commissioner is informed that since the codification went into operation large importations are being made in effects of this kind. It is suggested that officers of Customs inspect the goods, and estimates and collect the duties thereon in the case of importations through the mails of small parcels of limited value.

The Commissioner suggests there are many Custom-houses doing little or no business, but which are maintained at considerable expense of salaries of officials and construction and repairs of buildings, with the usual incidentals of such establishments. By the abolition of such districts and incorporating them with others large sums may be saved by the Government, but in most instances legislation will be required for the purpose.

The Commissioner recommends the repeal of the amendment of the law of 1874 providing for importation under Consular seals for the reason the law is so imperfect as to admit merchandise without bond or entry, or other protection against smuggling.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

DISPATCHES FROM COL. M'KENZIE—CONFIRMATION OF THE RECENT ACCOUNTS OF FIGHTS WITH SAVAGES.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 17.—The following dispatch was received at Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters this morning:

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 16, 1874.

The following has just been received from Col. McKenzie:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE SOUTHERN COLUMN, SUPPLY CAMP, Nov. 8, 1874.

I returned to this place to-day, having scouted to the south-west on the Staked Plains. On Nov. 2, saw a small party of Indians; Nov. 3, found the camp of a hunting party on Los La Guras Fusah; two Indians were killed, nineteen women and children captured, together with 144 head of stock. On Nov. 5, Lieut. Thompson with nine scouts, several miles from the command, killed two Indians and captured twenty-six horses and mules. The women say that the bands of two warriors "Patchaquire" and "Hanscher," are with eight lodges of Cheyennes on the Staked Plains. Many of their people have gone to the reservation with Mowry, they say, and it was the intention of the remainder to leave for the reservation in a few days, to try and slip around the troops and send in a party to get authority to go into Fort Sill, and that the Staked Plains Apaches left for the mountains about a month ago. Some of these women were among those captured on the north fork of Red River two years ago. I shall try one more trip to the Plains, after which there will be no use in looking for Indians there this Winter. I intend going to the North-west, between the heads of the Brazos and Red Rivers.

C. C. AUGUR, Brigadier General.

Official dispatches received by Gen. Sheridan this morning confirm the reports from McClellan's Creek of the recent successful engagements of Lieut. Farnsworth and Lieut. Baldwin with the Indians.

AFFAIRS AT RED CLOUD AGENCY—PROF. MARSH DETAINED.

FORT LARAMIE, W. T., Nov. 17.—Advices from the Red Cloud Agency of the 12th and 13th instant confirm the report that Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, was detained there because the Indians objected to his visiting the newly discovered fossil region near the Black Hills.

Later information is that at a council held on the 16th, the Indians gave a reluctant consent, and some of them had been engaged by Prof. Marsh as guides, among them "Young' Man Afraid of his Horses," who said he must go now and they with him to show the other Indians they were not afraid. It is presumed that after a certain amount of opposition and speeches the Indians will give their consent.

Further news is looked for on the arrival of Gen. Bradley, now at the agency.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The following table shows, from the reports of the Bureau of Statistics, the foreign trade of the country for the years ending June 30, 1872, and June 30, 1874, respectively; the imports and exports for those two years of the ports of Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, New-York, and Philadelphia; the increase or decrease of imports and exports at each port; the share of each port in the increase or decrease, and the share of each city for each year in the total imports and exports:

	Imports 1872.	Imports 1874.	Exports 1872.	Exports 1874.	Increase.	Decrease.	Share of Increase.	Share of Decrease.	Share of Imports 1872.	Share of Imports 1874.	Share of Exports 1872.	Share of Exports 1874.
United States..	$651,970,422	$593,752,019	......	......	......	$58,118,403	......	......	......	......	......	......
Baltimore......	28,868,989	28,897,546	......	......	$28,557	......	......	......	.044	.049	......	......
Boston.........	71,156,025	51,166,7 0	......	......	......	19,989,288	......	35 per cent.	.110	.086	......	......
New-Orleans....	18,207,200	14,541,602	......	......	......	3,665,598	......	6 per cent.	.028	.025	......	......
New-York.......	426,092,973	396,823,616	......	......	......	29,269,357	......	50 per cent.	.654	.663	......	......
Philadelphia...	20,507,574	25,370,005	......	......	4,862,431	......	......	......	.032	.043	......	......
United States..	......	......	559,448,458	686,484,520	127,036,062	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Baltimore......	......	......	18,598,384	28,603,672	10,005,288	......	8 per cent.	......	......	......	.033	.042
Boston.........	......	......	21,652,375	29,976,591	6,324,316	......	5 per cent.	......	......	......	.039	.041
New-Orleans....	......	......	89,175,506	91,995,377	2,819,871	......	2 per cent.	......	......	......	.159	.134
New-York.......	......	......	278,210,195	335,137,196	56,927,001	......	45 per cent.	......	......	......	.430	.481
Philadelphia...	......	......	20,885,818	32,779,236	11,893,418	......	9 per cent.	......	......	......	.037	.048

NEW-YORK.

OFFICIAL RETURNS BY COUNTIES OF THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Following are the results of the official canvass of the vote of this State for Governor by counties, compared with the vote for Governor in 1872:

Counties.	1872 Dix. Rep.	1872 Kernan. Dem.	1874 Dix. Rep.	1874 Tilden. Dem.	1874 Clark. Temp.
Albany.........	14367	14037	13234	15466	72
Allegany.......	6122	3107	5187	3267	86
Broome.........	5764	4451	4881	4286	204
Cattaraugus....	5568	3885	5255	4517	35
Cayuga.........	7953	4978	5977	5018	771
Chautauqua.....	8229	5018	7825	5355	55
Chemung........	4266	3981	3453	4226	257
Chenango.......	5686	4338	4806	4242	388
Clinton........	4331	4393	5065	3093	146
Columbia.......	5486	6109	4434	5780	78
Cortland.......	3647	2375	2927	2268	59
Delaware.......	5537	4303	4607	4591	85
Dutchess.......	8327	8682	5354	8767	829
Erie...........	17320	13419	15149	15682	117
Essex..........	3648	2103	3395	3191	14
Franklin.......	3242	2177	2786	2029	150
Fulton and Hamilton......	3885	3527	3769	3346	42
Genesee........	4061	2694	3088	2672	82
Greene.........	3536	3713	3043	3998	70
Herkimer.......	5495	4145	4728	4377	320
Jefferson......	8453	5971	6837	5666	117
Kings..........	36071	35774	26811	39809	413
Lewis..........	3332	3170	2764	3219	47
Livingston.....	4707	3477	4346	3753	153
Madison........	6089	4013	5450	3938	108
Monroe.........	12814	9572	9701	10094	276
Montgomery.....	4165	3828	3771	4139	113
New-York.......	56290	77915	44918	87436	163
Niagara........	5277	4649	4625	4578	257
Oneida.........	12921	10765	11488	11137	359
Onondaga.......	12582	10191	11610	9379	558
Ontario........	5624	4099	4536	4449	388
Orange.........	8729	7497	7319	7878	100
Orleans........	3872	2518	3147	2567	300
Oswego.........	9292	6932	7580	6439	371
Otsego.........	6429	6219	5330	6083	328
Putnam.........	1749	1324	1478	1706	2
Queens.........	6500	5417	4961	6257	137
Rensselaer.....	11847	8990	9981	10702	112
Richmond.......	2867	2492	2150	3021	7
Rockland.......	2300	2362	1817	2632	70
St. Lawrence...	11327	4567	9106	3866	241
Saratoga.......	6988	4904	6264	4953	101
Schenectady....	2817	2224	2263	2648	25
Schoharie......	3351	4310	2712	4544	85
Schuyler.......	2475	2087	2110	2260	299
Seneca.........	2917	2990	2569	3202	33
Steuben........	8589	7039	7072	7688	458
Suffolk........	5182	3201	3601	3529	264
Sullivan.......	3295	3360	2294	3681	61
Tioga..........	4100	3283	3592	3237	195
Tompkins.......	4391	3432	3370	3340	316
Ulster.........	8663	7913	5834	8303	500
Warren.........	2851	1985	2334	2400	18
Washington.....	6554	3865	5410	4346	67
Wayne..........	6204	3883	5103	4017	123
Westchester....	10903	10507	7145	9166	293
Wyoming........	3945	2263	3433	2416	86
Yates..........	2778	1912	2334	1721	324
Total......	445801	392350	366079	416370	11726

THE OFFICIAL VOTE IN KINGS COUNTY.

The Kings County Board of County Canvassers have announced the following as the official returns of the election:

Governor—Dix, 26,811; Tilden, 39,809; Clark, Temp. 415.

District Attorney—Crooke, Rep., 30,333; Britton, Dem., 34,421.

County Treasurer—Maujer, Rep., 28,128; Gardiner, Dem., 37,985.

County Auditor—Fisher, Rep., 28,750; Fitzgerald, Dem., 37,077.

Charities Commissioners—Booth, Rep., 29,250; Harmer, Rep., 29,095; Cropsey, Rep., 28,749; Norris, Dem., 36,881; Raber, Dem., 36,412; Storms, Dem., 37,323.

Coroner—Watt, Rep., 28,097; Clark, Rep., 28,112; Simms, Dem., 37,873; Nolan, Dem., 37,828.

Justice of Sessions—Wolfert, Rep., 27,920; Voorhees, Dem., 37,993.

Congress (Second District)—Woo Nat. and Rep., 6,652; Schumaker, Dem., 15,123.

Congress (Third District)—Ostrander, Rep., 8,996; Cochen, (short term,) 3,692; Chittenden, Ind., (short term,) 14,484; Chittenden, Ind., (long term,) 14,539.

Congress (Fourth District)—Bennett, Rep., 7,862; Bliss, Dem., 12,439.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—Bradley, Ind., 2,331; Cornell, Dem., 4,240.

Second District—Carll, Rep., 2,873; Kennaday, Dem., 3,314.

Third District—Coffey, Dem., 3,383; Clive, Dem., 2,218; Masters, Dem., 1,344.

Fourth District—Glyne, Rep., 3,878; Talmage, Dem., 6,058.

Fifth District—Burtis, Rep., 3,875; Thornton, Dem., 3,062.

Sixth District—Worth, Rep., 2,928; Maerz, Dem., 2,475.

Seventh District—Short, Rep., 2,426; Colahan, 3,572.

Eighth District—Williams, Rep., 3,006; Silverman, Dem., 4,225.

Ninth District—Stinson, Rep., 4,840; McGroarty, Dem., 5,915.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Proposition to amend Article 2.
For.........30,119 | Against..........22,768

Proposition to amend Article 3, part 1.
For.........29,748 | Against..........22,829

Proposition to amend Article 3, part 2.
For.........48,091 | Against..........4,180

Proposition to amend Article 4.
For.........29,656 | Against..........22,818

Proposition to amend Article 7.
For.........48,412 | Against..........4,069

Proposition to amend Article 8, part 1.
For.........29,152 | Against..........23,201

Proposition to amend Article 8, part 2.
For.........29,151 | Against..........23,128

Proposition to amend Section 9 of Article 10.
For.........29,151 | Against..........23,143

Proposition to amend Article 12.
For.........29,498 | Against..........22,716

Proposition to amend by adding new Article 15.
For.........29,246 | Against..........22,685

Proposition to amend by adding new Article 16.
For.........42,782 | Against..........[illegible]

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

SECOND DAY OF THE STRIKE.

WORK STILL DONE BY NON-SOCIETY MEN—PROSPECTS OF THE STRIKERS—DISTURBANCES ALONG THE RIVER FRONT—CONVENTION LAST NIGHT.

The 'longshoremen maintained their strike yesterday, steadfastly refusing to work for the reduced rate of wages. They crowded the streets along the North River, and were not generally so peacefully inclined as on the previous day. The rumors afloat concerning the movements and intentions of the Walsh Brothers greatly exasperated them, and induced many of the hot-headed to be rather more demonstrative than was wise. The more prudent and cautious of the strikers were endeavoring throughout the day to prevent any breaches of the peace, and went about counseling the men not by any act or word to give the Police cause to disperse or drive them from West street. On the whole, this advice was followed, and as will be seen by the Police returns, only few instances of trouble were reported. It is not to be wondered at that some of the men, who had been drinking in the corner stores throughout the early part of the day, should have been turbulent and ready to quarrel with their imaginary foes—the men who were compelled by necessity to work for the reduced wages. But even collisions growing out of these causes were few. The demeanor of the strikers generally was quiet and firm, and may be accounted for by their belief of almost immediate success. The cases of assault were not so numerous as at first reported, and are as much deplored by the society as by the better classes of the community.

The work on the White Star, Cuban, National, and other lines, was conducted as on Monday without opposition. Still the stevedores employing and bringing on gangs were exceedingly cautious, and had them escorted to the docks from the places of hire by special officers detailed for that purpose. Notwithstanding these safeguards some of the men did not escape molestation, and many were deterred by fear from accepting the proffered employment. The 'longshoremen were out in force, lounging about the piers and corners, doing nothing particularly bellicose, but looking ominous. The stevedores on the piers are not at all satisfied with the work of the new hands, and the strikers know it. Therefore the latter believe that toward the end of the week the companies will be compelled to employ the old hands, at the former rate of wages, to get the steamers ready for sea on time. To-day several European steam-ships are due and should they arrive, it is said, that there will not be hands enough to unload them. At all events, the 'longshoremen feel confident of the stevedore's inability to obtain competent laborers, which will seriously impede the work on the vessels. For all the foregoing reasons, then, the strikers believe they will be reinstated speedily. They claim that all the lines have not joined in the determination to cut down wages, and name the Transatlantic, Southern, and one or two others as among those that continue to pay the old rate of wages, without which, the men say, they cannot get along. Rents are so high, and the general necessaries of life so dear, that 'longshoremen, the best of whom rarely earn more than $12 or $13 a week the year round, cannot live on less than what they have been receiving hitherto. Therefore the 'longshoremen feel that they must hold out to the end.

It is said that a strike will be inaugurated at Harbeck's stores, in Brooklyn, this morning. The steamer Mass, of the Rotterdam Line, is to be unloaded, and the stevedores have determined to pay but thirty cents an hour. The 'longshoremen say they will refuse to work except at the old rates.

In Jersey City there were no new developments yesterday. The Hamburg Line had a small number of men employed at the old rates, but they expect to be able to secure new hands in a day or two at the reduced rates. Having no steamer in port, the Cunard Company has had no occasion to employ any men as yet, but they expect a vessel to arrive to-day. The strikers remain around the wharves, and are very quiet and peaceable.

In the evening the 'longshoremen held a convention at No. 78 Varick street, in the large hall used by the temperance societies. There were present delegates from each of the branches of the Union in this City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. The proceedings were conducted by Roger Burke, of Union No. 2, who called the meeting to order at 8 P. M. The first business transacted was the calling of the roll, which could not be accomplished satisfactorily until the hall was cleared of the crowds packed into it. Then a committee was appointed to see that none but union men should enter the doors, and the process of weeding out objectionable parties lasted nearly an hour. When it was done to the satisfaction of the convention, the regular business was begun, and the President stated that the delegates had met to decide upon measures to be adopted for the continuance and conduct of the strike. He then called for the views of the delegates.

Mr. Scanlon, of New-York, stated that if the strikers would only hold out until Saturday, when the companies will be pressed for time, they will attain the object desired, and be reinstated at the old rate of wages. He said that no less would suit the men, as house-rent, food, and the necessaries of life were just as dear now as they were during the war. Mr. Wall, of Union No. 1, said that his union was determined to hold out until the old rate of wages should be restored, and Mr. Driscol, of Union No. 2, said the same for his branch.

Mr. McCord, of Union No. 3, urged that as the Walsh Brothers had been recreant to their promises no society men should ever work for that firm of stevedores again.

Mr. Richard Barry then offered for the adoption of the convention a document, of which the following is an abstract: It related that the firm of Walsh Brothers, stevedores, is charged with having inaugurated a system whereby the ship-owners and laborers were mulcted, under the plea of economy, and for some time with success. The scheme, however, was exposed some time ago, and the Walsh Brothers, growing desperate, started the proposition to reduce the wages.

Mr. Barry then proposed to call an indignation meeting at the Cooper Institute to show the mercantile community that the Walshes are dishonest men, and also to urge every society man not to work for them hereafter.

Mr. Hassett, of Union No. 3, reported that his branch was resolved to stand out to the last.

Mr. Selk, of the same branch, stated that all the other stevedores in the City were willing to give the old wages, but that the Walsh Bros. were trying to get the contracts from the companies by offering to do the work for less.

Mr. Michael O'Gorman, from Jersey City, stated that although his branch had not yet had occasion to strike, it would when the Java came in if the members were required to work for less wages than they have been receiving.

On motion a committee, to consist of the President and two members of each branch, was appointed to look after and provide a defense for the unfortunates who had been arrested by the Police yesterday. Particular stress was laid on the rash conduct of some and the hasty retribution exacted by the clubs of the Police. It was further resolved by the convention that henceforward no society men should work for the Walsh Brothers under any consideration or for any wages. The meeting then adjourned.

It ought to be remarked here that the steam-ship companies do not feel able to accede to the demands of the 'longshoremen, and that they regret the necessity for cutting down wages quite as much as the employes; nevertheless the necessity exists and cannot be overcome at this time.

On the East River side the 'longshoremen worked on nearly all the piers, the strike being confined to Morgan & Co.'s line chiefly. All in this neighborhood was much the same as on Monday. There seemed to be slight prospects of any change.

THE WORST SIDE OF THE STRIKE.

At an early hour yesterday morning Henry Pless, aged twenty-six, of No. 16 Minetta lane, was assaulted at the corner of King and Washington streets, by a gang of strikers, and so terribly beaten that his life is despaired of. It appears that Pless was engaged with a number of other men in discharging the cargo of one of the Pacific Mail steam-ships at Pier No. 42 North River, having been engaged to replace the 'longshoremen who refused to work at the rates of wages offered by the company. Pless worked all night, and during the night gangs of the strikers collected at the head of the pier, threatening with dire vengeance the men who had been set to work by the steam-ship company. These gangs were several times driven off by the Police on duty at the pier, but they hung about the pier all night, keeping up their threatening demonstrations despite the presence of the Police. At daylight yesterday, Pless, with a number of others quit work, and he started to go home. He was followed by a gang of the strikers, who threatened to kill him unless he swore that he would not go to work again during the strike. Pless would not consent to this demand, and he was thereupon assaulted by eight or ten brawny 'longshoremen, who knocked him down and beat and kicked him about the head and body in the most brutal manner, and left him insensible on the sidewalk. His cowardly assailants then fled and made their escape. Pless was found on the sidewalk by an officer of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, and taken to the Greenwich Street Police Station. He was there attended by a Police Surgeon, and subsequently removed to his home. His injuries are of a very serious nature, and it is feared that they will prove fatal.

Information of the affair was telegraphed to Superintendent Walling, and, as further trouble was expected, reinforcements from the Eighth and Fourteenth Precincts, were sent to the scene of the disturbance, Pier No. 42 North River. The force of the Twenty-seventh Precinct was also strengthened during the day, and Inspector McDermott was placed in charge of the North River front. It was reported to the Superintendent that the 'longshoremen were assembled in groups along West street, and were assaulting every person who bore the semblance of Germans or Italians. Orders were at once telegraphed to Capts. Sanders, McCullogh, Caffrey, Kennedy, and Murphy, whose precincts comprise the North River front from the Battery to Fourteenth street, to put a stop to these cowardly proceedings. A number of stevedores employed at the piers along the North River in the Fifth Precinct asked for Police protection for the men working at the piers, who were being interfered with and beaten by the striking 'longshoremen. The Superintendent immediately sent detachments from the Sixth and Tenth Precincts to reinforce the command of Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifth Precinct. Later in the afternoon, Inspector McDermott and Capt. Irving, of the detective force, were sent to the scene of the threatened riot with a body of picked men, comprising the special duty men of the various precincts, in plain clothes, whose instructions were to mix with the strikers, and watch them closely, so as to be able to positively identify such of them as were engaged in assaults upon the unoffending laborers who had been hired to take the place of the 'longshoremen who refused to work at the rate offered by the various steam-ship companies. President Matsell and Gen. Duryee also repaired to the scene of the anticipated disturbances, but there was no real necessity for their presence, as there was no general outbreak, and the disturbances were of an isolated nature, consisting chiefly of assaults upon the green hands, after they had quit work and were going to their homes, the Police force on the ground not being sufficiently strong to afford protection in each individual case.

Shortly after 3 o'clock P. M. a body of about twenty Italians, while going through West street, near Charlton street, on their way to Pier No. 49 North River, to take the boat for Troy, where they had found employment, were attacked by a gang of nearly 200 'longshoremen and were very roughly handled. The Italians at first made a stand, but when they were assailed with a shower of stones, and attacked with clubs, slungshots, and other deadly weapons, they broke and fled in every direction. A large force of Police were soon on the scene and dispersed the crowd. The 'longshoremen appeared to have a wholesome dread of the blue-coated guardians of the peace, and the heavy locust batons, with which they were armed, and did not offer any resistance to the Police. The only casualty reported was the case of Guiseppe Blondinni, aged forty-seven, of No. 162 East One Hundred and Twelfth street, who during the fight had his jaw fractured. He was taken to the Greenwich Street Police Station, and attended by Police Surgeon Walker, who ordered him to be removed to Bellevue Hospital. No arrests were made by the Police.

While Inspector McDermott, who was in plain clothes, was passing the corner of King and West streets, he saw three 'longshoremen attack an Italian named Adam Schevazell, who had applied for work at the National steam-ship wharf. The assailants had knocked the unfortunate man down and were beating and kicking him in the most brutal manner, when the Inspector sprang to his assistance. Drawing his revolver he seized one of the stalwart assailants and marched him off to the Greenwich Street Police Station, where he was locked up. He gave his name as Richard Marra. Schevazell was found to be seriously injured, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Erasmus Haig, of No. 440 West Thirty-sixth street; William Harrold, and Jacob Crenen were also reported to have been seriously beaten. Patrick Walsh, Patrick Leahy, Patrick Quigley, and John McMahon were arrested, charged with inciting to riot and assault and battery, and were locked up.

While walking in Washington street, near Charlton, yesterday, about 11 o'clock A. M., Detective Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct, accompanied by Roundsman Thompson, saw a brawny 'longshoreman, named Patrick Dalton, approach a man named Enoch Hunt, and knock him down. He was in the act of kicking the fallen man, when the officers mentioned arrested him with much trouble. The man Hunt has been only three weeks in the country, and was not even thinking of seeking employment in the strikers' places; but Dalton, judging by Hunt's verdant appearance, mistook him for a "green hand," as they term men not experienced in their business.

John Dalton, a brother of Patrick Dalton, was also arrested by Officer Lavercool, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, for attempting to assault two injured men who were being conveyed to the station-house by several policemen. The men had been attacked by several strikers while looking for employment at the National Line of steam-ships.

John McMahon, another 'longshoreman, saw Erasmus Haug in search of employment near Pier No. 46, North River. He made a violent assault on him and was about to kick and beat him, when Officer Wright interfered and arrested McMahon. The above-named were all arraigned before Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and held in $5,000 bail to answer at the Special Sessions. There were six other 'longshoremen arrested for causing a disturbance of the peace, but for want of evidence they were discharged.

A large force of Police will remain on duty during the night, and this morning the force will be greatly increased, as it is expected the gangs of men who have been engaged to go to work to-day will be attacked by the strikers, and that serious disturbances will result.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

OVERTURNING OF A CAR—THREE LIVES LOST.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—A train of flat cars on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, while backing up, near Perrysburg, Ohio, yesterday, ran over a steer, which caused the overturning of one car. Three employes of the road, who were standing on the car, were crushed beneath it, two of whom were instantly killed, and the other fatally injured.

A BRAKEMAN KILLED.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Patrick Kenney, aged thirty-five years, a brakeman, fell through the Erie train here last night, and was fearfully mangled. He died within an hour after the accident.

PHILADELPHIA CITY TROOP'S CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The city is gayly decorated with flags to-day in honor of the City Troop's centennial anniversary. Many of the buildings on Chestnut street are highly ornamented. The base of the Washington Monument in front of Independence Hall is festooned with ivy and fine flowers, and on the front is a wreath of immortelles bearing the dates of 1774 and 1874. The military were received on Broad street by Govs. Hartranft and Parker, and in front of the Mayor's Office by the Mayor and City Councils as the procession passed down Chestnut street, at which time 100 strokes were sounded from the State-house bell. The Historical Society display two ancient flags that were carried in the great Federal procession July 4, 1788, in honor of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. One was carried by the merchants and the other by the brass-founders. The New-Jersey regiments made a fine show. The Navy-yard band and a full company of marines took part, as did also the Girard College cadets and their band, composed of college pupils. The City Troop attracted universal admiration, clad in historic uniform and bearing the flag presented in 1776, and were received with cheers throughout the line of procession.

DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER BY DROWNING.

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Nov. 17.—A letter received from Commander R. N. Lewis, of the United States steamer Yantic, brings intelligence of the death of Master Richard A. Breck, officer of that vessel, by accidental drowning at the port of Amoy, China, Sept. 22 last. The remains were recovered and buried in the European cemetery on the Island of Karlangsen, in the harbor of Amoy. A massive granite monument has been erected to his memory by the officers of the ship. The obsequies were numerously attended by all connected with the United States service at the above port, and by detachments from all foreign naval vessels, and by foreign Consuls. Deceased was twenty-six years of age.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE CITY TREASURER OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 17.—In the Circuit Court of Lake County, Ill., at Waukegan, this morning, Judge Murphy overruled a motion to quash the indictment against David A. Gage, late City Treasurer of Chicago, for failing to pay over the city's moneys to his successor in office. The trial was set down for the 24th inst.

SUIT TO RESTRAIN A NEWSPAPER.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 17.—An injunction suit is now on trial at Akron, Ohio, to restrain a newspaper man from publishing a newspaper in Akron, the plaintiff being R. H. Knight, and the defendant S. L. Everett.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 17.—Annie Beaver, aged seventeen, has mysteriously disappeared. She was sent to a grocery store at Eighth and Poplar streets, for flour, which she bought, but it was afterward found scattered about the street. The Police are investigating the affair.

SMALL-POX IN TEXAS—LARGE MORTALITY.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 17.—A *News* special from Brownsville to-day says: "Small-pox exists here in a bad form, and the physicians say it is almost epidemic. Four children died in one family after a short illness. Drs. Combe, Whitehead, and Melton waited on Mayor Parker to-day, and will meet the City Council to-night in relation thereto. The same disease has been very fatal in Roma, killing 100 persons, mostly children, out of a population of 700."

CLOSING OF THE CANALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Pursuant to a resolution this day adopted by the Board of Canal Commissioners, navigation upon the canals of this State will be closed for the season of 1874 on the 5th day of December next, except on the lateral canals, which will be closed at the direction of the Commissioners in charge.

WASHINGTON.

THE ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

PROBABLE TACTICS OF THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS THIS WINTER—DELAY TO FORCE AN EXTRA SESSION—ALASKA—SENATOR WEST ON THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The estimates for the next fiscal year will be at least $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 below the estimates of last year, though they will be somewhat in excess of the appropriations made last Winter. The tabulation of the estimates is nearly complete and the members of the Appropriation Committee are already preparing the bills, and they will be brought before the House at the first day possible. It is not at all unlikely that the policy of the Democrats in the House this Winter will be to delay and embarrass the Appropriation bills with the hope of forcing an adjournment with some of them unpassed. This would compel the calling of an extra session, and would bring the next Congress together in the Spring, though by law it would not otherwise meet till a year from December. There is little doubt, however, that the early presentation of the bills will enable the committee to push them all through before March 4.

ALASKA AND THE SEAL ISLANDS.

Mr. H. K. Elliott has submitted his report of explorations among the Seal and other islands belonging to our Alaskan possessions to the Secretary of the Treasury. He finds that the only islands suitable for the seal are the two already occupied. On these islands there can be no further increase of numbers. On one small island visited by Mr. Elliott a great number of polar bears were found, where they had been living for centuries, perhaps, undisturbed. Several were shot and their skins preserved to be placed in the museum of the Smithsonian Institution. There is no means of communication with Alaska except by the steamer of the Fur Seal Company, which goes up in the Spring and returns in the latter part of Summer. Mr. Elliott proposes several important changes in the relations of the Government toward the people of Alaska.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

Senator West has returned to Washington. He says that the Republicans carried Louisiana by a majority of 2,000 or 3,000, but says that the Democrats claim the State by 7,000 majority. The Legislature is conceded to be Democratic.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE LANDS WITHHELD FROM THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Under a Congressional joint resolution of 1869, five eminent citizens were appointed to examine into the condition of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, who reported that about $2,000,000 would be necessary to supply the deficiencies of both roads. Secretary Cox at that time directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to withhold from them one-half of the land grant as security for the supply of the deficiency of the roads. The reports of the Commissioners who recently examined the roads say the Union Pacific has since that period expended $2,215,000, and the Central Pacific $5,500,000 in excess of the sum first named. The deficiencies having been supplied, and the roads considered as complete, the reports were submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the President, who, on the recommendation of the Secretary, has directed the revocation of the order of Secretary Cox withholding the patents for half the lands, which will, therefore, be released to those companies.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. John B. Briggs is ordered to the receiving ship Sabine, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Lieut. Isaac J. Yates is ordered to the receiving ship Ohio, at Boston, Mass.; Ensign J. C. Burnett is ordered to the North Pacific station; Passed Assistant Surgeon George F. Winslow is ordered to the receiving ship Sabine; Lieut. Commander Charles Barclay is detached from the command of the Saugus and placed on sick leave; Lieut. Joseph J. Eaton is detached from the Worcester, and ordered to special duty at New-York; Master William H. Bechler is detached from the receiving ship New-Hampshire, and ordered to the Worcester. Passed Assistant Surgeon George P. Brady is detached from the navy-yard at Boston, and ordered to the Colorado, at Key West, Fla. Assistant Surgeon John L. Neilson is detached from the Naval Laboratory at New-York, and granted leave of absence for three months. Acting Assistant Surgeon William Houston is detached from the Colorado, and ordered to return home and report his arrival. Passed Assistant Paymaster J. McMahon is detached from duty connected with the iron-clads at Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to settle his accounts.

NO FURTHER DANGER FROM YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

The medical officers at the Pensacola Navy-yard have reported to the Navy Department that all danger from yellow fever at that place has passed.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

First Lieut. G. V. Wier, of the Fifth Artillery, has been promoted to the grade of Captain in that Regiment. Second Lieut. J. E. Sawyer has been promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant, vice Wier.

THE NATIONAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

President Grant and family, accompanied by the members of the Cabinet and Senators Sargent and Logan, with the ladies of their respective families, the First and Third Assistant Postmasters General, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowan, and other Government officials will go to Baltimore on Saturday to attend in a body the lecture to be delivered by Rev. Dr. Tiffany, at Masonic Hall, in that city, on Saturday night, in the interest of the National Washington Monument.

MISUSE OF A POST OFFICE AGENT'S RAILROAD PASS.

Postmaster General Jewell to-day issued an order discontinuing the pay and services of John T. Callaghan, Special Agent of the Department, for loaning to his brother an annual pass from the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, which had been granted to him solely upon the ground that he was an accredited Special Agent of the Post Office Department.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury, at the close of business to-day, were: Currency, $16,121,758; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $54,860,000; coin, including $22,300,900 in coin certificates, $82,500,487; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day are $177,193.

It is a striking illustration of the very recent growth of artistic taste in its higher forms among us that a quarter of a century ago no artistic bronzes were imported into this country except by specific order, or in the luggage of travelers returning from the "grand tour." To-day this importation forms a distinct and daily-increasing branch of the business of such houses as that of Starr & Marcus, No. 22 John street, and new works, as rapidly as they are produced, find their way to this firm. The industry itself, in truth, is of recent origin, even in Europe. Half a century has not yet elapsed since one of the leading manufacturers associated himself with Collas, the inventor of the process of "mathematical reduction," and began the production of artistic bronzes on a scale and at prices to put them within the reach of moderate fortunes. This manufacturer now employs five hundred men, and the list of his reproductions of the great works of sculpture embraces more than fifteen hundred subjects. From this "foyer" of the arts, and not from this alone, the ware-rooms of Messrs. Starr & Marcus are constantly receiving new guests; for it really is scarcely civil, or even accurate, to speak of such beautiful creations as the Daphne and Chloe, or the "Fire" and "Air," or the swart, stately Assyrian and Egyptian goddesses, priestesses, princesses, and warriors, that succeed each other in this permanent exhibition of art, as "things of beauty." They are a sort of persons. A noble statue, whatever may be its proportions, takes upon itself a sort of life,

"All breathing human passion far above,
That leaves a heart high sorrowful and cloyed,
A burning forehead and a parching tongue."

—*Harper's Weekly.*

PLEASANT.—If you want teeth drawn absolutely without pain go to COLTON'S in the Cooper Institute. I have been there and tried. W.—*Advertisement.*

"Head of the Proceshun."

Josh Billings knew his man when he wrote the following:

DEDICASHUN.

Mi admirashun for a man who places himself at the head of the proceshun in his line, and allwus stays thare, induces me to dedikate this Allminax to Baldwin the Clothier, of New-York.—*Josh Billings.*

Last Saturday the famous corner Canal street and Broadway, New-York, and the equally well-known corner Smith and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, could hardly hold the customers. The two stores received a patronage amounting to *over* twenty-two thousand dollars for clothing sold at retail to the consumer. Any one making himself acquainted with the rules which govern these two houses will easily determine *why* Baldwin stands at the "head of the proceshun;" and should further testimony be requisite, a glance at the enormous stock of the best style garments, retailing at lowest prices, will settle the question at once. After Baldwin, if you please.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE CALIFORNIA WHEAT CROP.
LIFE IN ALABAMA AND TEXAS. By Our Special Correspondents.
THE PATENT AND THE PENSION OFFICES.
ALL SOULS' DAY IN PARIS.
THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.
A RAMBLE THROUGH NEW-ORLEANS.
ARE ANIMALS AUTOMATIC?
TREATMENT OF FALL WHEAT.
EGGS IN WINTER. By ALEXANDER HYDE.
HORN AIL; TROUT CULTURE; CANADIAN STOCK FARM.
NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With full reviews of the Money, Produce, and Live Stock Markets, the latest Telegraphic News, and Editorials on matters of current interest.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES Office. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Sunday Edition

OF

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES is without doubt the best Sunday newspaper printed in this country. It is filled with original stories, carefully prepared articles on special subjects of general interest, has full and complete local reports, and the very latest news by telegraph. Its musical and dramatic news is not surpassed in fullness and variety.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES has the largest respectable circulation of any journal in the City, and it is constantly increasing.

THE TIMES *of Sunday next will contain an original story, written expressly for this journal, by Col. J. W. De Forest. It is entitled* "THE BRIGADE COMMANDER," *and will be found to be one of the most interesting stories from the pen of its well-known author.*

Advertisements for the Sunday edition of THE TIMES will be received until 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

THE SUNDAY EDITION

OF

THE TIMES

IS FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Rev. Mr. Alliger, of Jamaica, Long Island, suffered for years with sore throat, which clergymen and speakers are subject to. He obtained immediate relief from GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Depot, No. 451 6th av.; sold by all druggists; 50c. and $1 a bottle; in quarts at $2 50, in which there is a great saving.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Everdell's Wedding and Ball Cards, Engraving and printing of every description. Principal office No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

Remember Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry when you require a remedy for a cough or cold.

For a first-class Dress Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st., Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

MARRIED.

ORR—KNOX.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, at the South Reformed Church, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., assisted by Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., ALEXANDER M. ORR to MARGARET Y., daughter of Alexander Knox, all of this City.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—Suddenly, in Newark, N. J., at the residence of her parents, on the 16th inst., CAROLINE STOW, wife of Dr. Florian Alexander, and daughter of Samuel S. Tiffany, Esq.

Funeral from St. Stephen's Church, Newark, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 11:30 o'clock.

BELL.—On Sunday, Nov. 15, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. M. Colwell, No. 449 West 24th st., SARAH BELL, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Bell, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d st., near 8th av., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, at 12 o'clock.

BENNETT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, of a lingering disease, CHARLES N. BENNETT, a native of Nova Scotia, in the 51st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 228 West 30th st. The remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

☞ Boston, Savannah, and Nova Scotia papers please copy.

CONNOR.—At the residence of her brother at Tenafly, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 17, ELIZA JANE CONNOR.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, New-York, on Friday, Nov. 20, at 1 P. M.

EHLERS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, WILLIE CARGILL, youngest son of E. M. L. and Henrietta Cargill Ehlers, aged 2 years, 6 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 628 Greenwich st. Interment at Oak Hill, Nyack.

EHRMANN.—WILLIAM W. EHRMANN, only child of Julius and Mathilde Ehrmann, in the 9th month of his age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services to be held Thursday at 9:30 o'clock at the residence of the grand-parents, No. 16 East 49th st.

ENO.—At Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1874, WILLIAM ENO.

Funeral, Thursday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

KERR.—On Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874, JOHN KERR, in the 35th year of his age. Formerly with Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Thomas' Church, 53d st. and 5th av., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

KING.—On Sunday, Nov. 15, MARY, wife of David H. King, at her residence, No. 233 West 52d st., in the 44th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 18, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

LOVEJOY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Nov. 16, 1874, Mrs. FANNY LOVEJOY, (relict of Ira Lovejoy,) aged 84 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. B. Jenkins, No. 210 Monroe st., Brooklyn, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

McKERN.—On Monday, 16th inst., at Staten Island, JAMES LEWIS MCKEEN, only child of James and Mary E. McKeen, aged fifteen months.

SMITH.—On Monday evening, Nov. 16, in the 88th year of her age, SARAH SMITH, widow of the late Rev. John Smith.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, John J. Smith, No. 70 2d av., Thursday, the 19th inst., at 1 P. M.

SHELDON.—At No. 39 West 128th st., of diphtheria, Nov. 15, EVELYN PIERREPONT, oldest child of Dr. H. Laurence and Emma Barton Sheldon, aged 9 years.

Funeral services at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner 5th av. and 125th st. Interment at Green-Wood.

SHEPPARD.—On Monday, Nov. 16, JOHN K. SHEPPARD, aged 40 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. And also the members of the Republic Lodge, No. 690, F. and A. M.

COMPANY H, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1874.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 2.—The members of this command are hereby notified of the death of our late comrade, JOHN K. SHEPPARD, and requested to attend the funeral at 2 P. M. on Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874, from his late residence on 5th av., Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. (Citizen's dress.)

By order,
RICHARD ALLISON, Captain Commanding.
H. G. HARGER, First Sergeant.

WARD.—At West Farms, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 16, 187 , MARY C., wife of William H. Ward, aged 60 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 19, at 1:15 o'clock, from the M. E. Church, at West Farms, without further notice. Carriages will be at Hunt's Point Depot on the arrival of the train that connects with the 12 o'clock boat from Fulton slip.

WILCOXON.—On the 17th day of October, 1874, at the residence of Gen. Adam Badeau, London, England, MARTIN VAN BUREN WILCOXON, in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th st., on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 18, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family and of the late Hon. Nathaniel Niles are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 21, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway. Room No. 4 New-York.

ALL PERSONS ARE PROHIBITED TO trust any one on my account, as I shall pay no debts not contracted by myself. L. D. NEWELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW VOLUME OF

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY

promises to be one of its best and brightest.

The NOVEMBER number opened brilliantly with an illustrated paper on FLORIDA, of the greatest interest and value.

The DECEMBER NUMBER, just out, contains illustrated articles entitled

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE,
including a visit to the
MAMMOTH CAVE;
THE SILVER AGE;
RAMBLES IN MADEIRA;
THE DEVIL IN LITERATURE. (Etchings.)

The essays and sketches are
ROBERT BROWNING, by E. C. STEDMAN.
THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.
THE PROBABILITIES OF RIVERS.

The stories are
MY TOURMALINE, by SAXE-HOLM.
JEANNETTE, by Miss WOOLSEY.
IN A TRUMPET, a Thanksgiving Story, by the author of "One of Miss Widgery's Evenings."
THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND, by JULES VERNE.

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POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting at Head-quarters, West Fiftieth Street Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1874, at 8 o'clock, instead of Thursday, the 26th inst., that being a legal holiday.

JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS.

A JOURNAL OF THE REIGNS OF KING GEORGE IV. AND KING WILLIAM IV. By the late CHARLES C. F. GREVILLE, Clerk of the Council to those Sovereigns. Edited by HENRY REEVE, Esq., Registrar to the Privy Council. 3 vols., 8vo. London: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

[FIRST NOTICE.]

The days of such delightful gossipers as Pepys and Evelyn, of pleasant memory, seem to have passed away forever. We certainly have not, in these later times, risen superior to the vanity of curiosity regarding the ways of noted men and women. All who have any leisure for miscellaneous reading still turn with unfailing and eager zest to these personal details. Possibly the rapid movement of events leaves less social leisure, and at the same time diminishes the number of those who care to spend their time in noting those minutiæ, which, after all, reflect with more accuracy than any formal narrative can do the spirit and the temper of any period. These memoirs of Mr. Greville have much in them that is most interesting and striking. They are written in many parts with an ease and at the same time with a force and point of which a professional author need not be ashamed, yet it is impossible to glance through them without regretting the opportunity which Mr. Greville has lost of passing down to posterity in the catalogue of the gossipy chroniclers we have named. A grandson of the third Duke of Portland—born April 2, 1794—he spent much of his childhood at Bulstrode, the seat of that nobleman; was educated at Eton College and at Christ Church, Oxford; was appointed Private Secretary to the Earl of Bathurst before he was twenty; early in life obtained the sinecure appointment of the Secretaryship of Jamaica, (the duties of which office were performed by deputy,) and in 1821 entered on the duties of Clerk of the Council in Ordinary, which he discharged for nearly forty years. Horse-racing, as English gentlemen indulge in it, was his favorite amusement. All his life he was a prominent patron of the turf. When he was but fifteen years old he saw his first Derby; four years later he was selected to manage the racing establishment of the late Duke of York, for whom he won two Derbys, and in after years he became an owner of numerous race-horses which were more or less prominent. That he comported himself here as a gentleman of the old school may be inferred from the expression of one of the leading and more respectable sporting journals, which in announcing his death said, "Beloved by his friends and feared by his opponents, Mr. Greville will ever be considered one of the most remarkable men that have lent lustre to the English turf."

During the last twenty years of his life Mr. Greville occupied a suite of rooms in the house of Earl Granville, where he died on the 18th of January, 1865, in the seventy-first year of his age. His personal intimacies with men of very opposite opinions and the requirements of the permanent office he held in the Privy Council tended to make a neutral position in politics the natural one for him, and this also fell in with his own inclinations, for his temperament would alone have prevented him from ever becoming a partisan. "He ardently sympathized," as Mr. Reeve tells us, "with the cause of Liberal progress and Conservative improvement, or, as Mr. Greville himself expressed it, with Conservative principles on a Liberal basis." Thus, while his political position and family connections brought him into constant, intimate contact with the most prominent men of his day, his peculiar temperament enabled him to judge them and their acts critically and dispassionately, while his high social position entirely removed him beyond the influences which almost invariably color the opinions of those who occasionally undertake to tell us regarding their contemporaries who may happen to be in one respect or another superior to them. He had the opportunity to produce another *Pepys' Diary*, and now and then it seems as if he found it hard to resist the inclination to do so. The particulars which he gives us regarding the life of George IV. and William IV., the characteristic anecdotes he gathers up regarding them, and the zest with which he relates them, form by far the most interesting passages of these volumes.

The leading statesmen of the day are also all described with frankness, and with a freedom of expression which might not prove agreeable to them were they still living. The inner history of all the important political movements which transpired during the reigns named is given with a minute detail, from Mr. Greville's stand-point, which now and then becomes tedious to the American reader, but which must make these "Journals" extremely interesting to all intelligent Englishmen, as well as valuable to the student of contemporary history; and, in addition, we have much that is new regarding the chief literary men and women of the day, mainly those who lent such brilliancy to the famous Holland House. What Mr. Greville has to tell us regarding this last class is mainly incidental. Had he given us more of this gossip, and gathered up characteristic personal anecdotes of the statesmen with whom he was thrown in contact, but whom he cannot help regarding in the main as politicians, as industriously as he has collected gossip regarding the royal personages of whom it was his fortune to know a great deal, we should have had a collection of reminiscences which would have been read eagerly, and for years to come, here as well as in England. Still, throwing out the somewhat tedious accounts of the political plottings and counterplottings of the day, there is scattered through these twelve or thirteen hundred pages very much which is far better preserved thus than that it should have been allowed to perish. And it should be said for Mr. Greville, that he is not by any means an idle gossiper. He does not set down a story merely for the sake of telling it. He gives us only incidents and anecdotes which he was able to authenticate either from his own personal observation or from that of others in whom he had the fullest confidence. Writing, as he did, at intervals, sometimes of days and sometimes of months, he records his judgments upon events as they transpired. Yet, although he carefully revised these journals in after years, he did not hesitate to leave on record opinions which proved him now and then to be far from infallible in his prognostications, and even widely mistaken in the estimate which he was led to place upon the men with whom he was thrown in contact. As he himself remarks, "A journal, to be good, true, and interesting, should be written without the slightest reference to publication, but without any fear of it: it should be the transcript of a mind that can bear transcribing. I always contemplate the possibility that hereafter my journal will be read, and I regard with alarm and dislike the notion of its containing matters about myself which nobody will care to know." This last danger Mr. Greville has certainly carefully avoided. The little he tells us about himself is instructive enough in its way. His editor, Mr. Reeve, has done his part of the work carefully and well. The foot-notes give us all that is necessary to know about the personages now and then casually mentioned in the text; and where the event failed to sustain Mr. Greville's prediction, or where his judgments of men were glaringly unjust, he does not hesitate to call attention to the fact.

Mr. Greville's journals open with 1818, the year of the death of Queen Charlotte, the consort of George III. To her there are only brief allusions, but the reminiscences of George IV. are sufficiently pointed and characteristic. In December, 1821, Mr. Greville dined with the King at Brighton. "The dinner was cold, and the evening dull beyond all dullness. The King was in good looks and good spirits, and after dinner cut his jokes with all the coarse merriment which is his characteristic. * * * I saw nothing very particular in the King's manner to Lady Conyngham. He sat by her on the couch almost the whole evening playing at patience; he took her in to dinner; but Mme. de Lieven and Lady Cowper were there, and he seemed equally civil to all of them." And here it may be remarked, as illustrative of Mr. Greville's disinclination to retail mere gossip and scandal, of which society must then have been full touching his Majesty, that we have very little here regarding the historical weaknesses of George IV. Alluding, under date of the 9th of June, 1820, to the fact that Lady Hertford's windows had been broken by the mob, Mr. Greville tells us that "somebody asked Lady Hertford 'if she had been aware of the King's admiration of Lady Conyngham,' and 'whether he had ever talked to her about Lady C.' She replied that 'intimately as she had known the King, and openly as he had always talked to her upon every subject, he had never ventured to speak to her upon that of his mistresses.'"

There are occasional glimpses of his Majesty during the six or seven years following, and in 1829 we have the frank record that "a more contemptible, cowardly, selfish, unfeeling dog does not exist than this King on whom such flattery is constantly lavished. The littleness of his character prevents his displaying the dangerous faults that belong to great minds, but with vices and weaknesses of the lowest and most contemptible order it would be difficult to find a disposition more abundantly furnished."

This is *apropos* to the treatment by the King of Sir William Knighton, who was originally the King's physician, and who acted for some time as his private secretary. The King had conceived a detestation for Sir William "that could hardly be described," simply because his Majesty was afraid of him. Occasionally his language regarding Sir William was of the most unmeasured violence. "One day when the door was open, so that the pages could hear, the King said: 'I wish to God somebody would assassinate Knighton.' Still Knighton was the only man who could force the King to conquer his indolence sufficiently to sign papers, nor was Sir William alone in being the victim of this cowardly and cruel rudeness." "His greatest delight," writes Mr. Greville, "is to make those who have business to transact with him, or to lay papers before him, wait in his ante-room while he is lounging with Mount Charles or anybody, talking of horses or any trivial matter; and when he is told, 'Sir, there is Watson waiting,' he replies, 'Damn Watson, let him wait.' He does it on purpose and likes it." Of the royal habits at Windsor we have this sketch:

"The King leads a most extraordinary life—never gets up till 6 in the afternoon. They come to him and open the window-curtains at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning; he breakfasts in bed; does whatever business he can be brought to transact in bed, too; he reads every newspaper quite through, dozes three or four hours, gets up in time for dinner, and goes to bed between 10 and 11. He sleeps very ill, and rings his bell forty times in the night. If he wants to know the hour, though a watch hangs close to him, he will have his *valet de chambre* down rather than turn his head to look at it. The same thing if he wants a glass of water; he won't stretch out his hand to get it. His valets are nearly destroyed, and at last Lady Conyngham prevailed on him to agree to an arrangement by which they wait on him on alternate days. The service is still most severe, as on the days they are in waiting their labors are incessant, and they cannot take off their clothes at night, and hardly lie down."

We may dismiss his Majesty, who, it will be remembered, died at Windsor, June 26, 1830, with these paragraphs. Under date of 3d of August, 1830, Mr. Greville writes:

"I went yesterday to the sale of the late King's wardrobe, which was numerous enough to fill Monmouth street, and sufficiently various and splendid for the wardrobe of Drury Lane. He hardly ever gave away anything except his linen, which was distributed every year. These clothes are the perquisites of his pages, and will fetch a pretty sum. There are all the coats he has ever had for fifty years: 300 whips, canes without number, every sort of uniform, the costumes of all the orders in Europe, splendid furs, pelisses, hunting coats and breeches, and, among other things, a dozen pair of corduroy breeches he had made to hunt in when Don Miguel was here. His profusion in these articles was unbounded, because he never paid for them, and his memory was so accurate that one of his pages told me he recollected every article of dress, no matter how old, and that they were always liable to be called on to produce some particular coat or other article of apparel of years gone by. It is difficult to say whether in great or little things that man was most odious and contemptible."

This additional gossip regarding the personal peculiarities of his Majesty, is credited to the Duke of Wellington:

"After dinner, I had much talk with the Duke, who told me a good deal about the late King and the Duchess of Kent, talked of his extravagance and love of spending, provided that it was not his own money that he spent; he told an old story he had heard of Mrs. Fitzherbert's being obliged to borrow money for his post-horses to take him to New-Market, that not a guinea was forthcoming to make stakes for some match, and when on George Leigh's entreaty he allowed some box to be searched, that £3,000 was found in it. He always had money. When the King died they found £10,000 in his boxes, and money scattered about every where—a great deal of gold. There were above 500 pocket-books of different dates, and in every one money—guineas, one-pound notes, one, two or three in each. There never was anything like the quantity of trinkets and trash that they found. He had never given away or parted with anything. There was a prodigious quantity of hair—women's hair—of all colors and lengths, some locks with the powder and pomatum still sticking to them; heaps of women's gloves, *gages d'amour*, which he had got at balls, and with the perspiration still marked on the fingers; notes and letters in abundance, but not much that was of any political consequence, and the whole was destroyed."

If Mr. Greville was outraged by the brutality and bestiality of George IV., he was constantly puzzled and perplexed, and sometimes astounded, at the extravagances, the oddities, and the strange freaks of his successor. He does not hesitate to record his opinion that William IV. "always continued to be something of a blackguard and something more of a buffoon," and the innumerable anecdotes which he relates about him amply sustain this judgment. Upon his accession in 1830 he writes:

"Never was elevation like that of King William IV. His life has hitherto been passed in obscurity and neglect, in miserable poverty, surrounded by a numerous progeny of bastards, without consideration or friends, and he was ridiculous from his grotesque ways and little meddling curiosity. * * * His first speech to the Council was well enough given, but his burlesque character began even then to show itself. Nobody expected from him much real grief, and he does not seem to know how to act consistently; he spoke of his brother with all the semblance of feeling, and in a tone of voice properly softened and subdued, but just afterward, when they gave him the pen to sign the declaration, he said in his usual tone: 'This is a d—d bad pen you have given me.' My worthy colleague, Mr. James Buller, began to swear Privy Councilors in the name of 'King George IV.—William I mean'—to the great diversion of the Council."

At the funeral of George IV. his Majesty conducted himself with a singular want of decorum. He was, of course, chief mourner, and as he entered the chapel directly behind the body, when he should have been apparently, if not really, absorbed in the melancholy duty he was performing, "he darted up to Strathaven, who was ranged on one side below the Dean's stall, shook him heartily by the hand, and then went on nodding to the right and left.' On one occasion, after the first meeting of the Council, the King laid off his robes of state, and started out for a ramble about the streets of London, unattended. He was soon recognized, and as he was walking up St. James street, with the mob pressing upon him, a woman came up and kissed him. Finally the mob became so demonstrative that it was with difficulty two or three of the Privy Councilors who had succeeded in joining him, got him back to the palace amid shouting, bawling, and applause. When his Majesty got home he asked them to go in and take a short walk in the garden, and said: "Oh, never mind all this; when I have walked about a few times they will get used to it, and will take no notice." Under date of July 24, 1830, we have this incident:

"Yesterday the King went to the House of Lords, and was admirably received. I can fancy nothing like his delight at finding himself in the state coach surrounded by all his pomp. He delivered the speech very well, they say, for I did not go to hear him. He did not wear the crown, which was carried by Lord Hastings. Etiquette is a thing he cannot comprehend. He wanted to take the King of Würtemburg with him in his coach, till he was told it was out of the question. In his private carriage he continues to sit backward, and when he goes with men makes one sit by him, and not opposite to him. Yesterday, after the House of Lords, he drove all over the town in an open calèche, with the Queen, Princess Augusta, and the King of Wütemburg, and coming home he set down the King (*dropped him*, as he calls it) at Grillon's Hotel. The King of England dropping another King at a tavern!"

One or two of the stories which Mr. Greville has to tell of the King are too broad to bear reproduction, but this, which we have under date of Sept. 17, 1831, is worth quoting:

"The talk of the town has been about the King and a toast he gave at a great dinner at St. James' the other day. He had ninety guests—all his Ministers, all the great people, and all the foreign embassadors. After dinner he made a long rambling speech in French, and ended by giving as a 'sentiment,' as he called it, 'The land we live in.' This was before the ladies left the room. After they were gone he made another speech in French, in the course of which he traveled over every variety of topic that suggested itself to his excursive mind, and ended with a very coarse toast and the words *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. Sefton, who told it to me said he never felt so ashamed. Lord Grey was ready to sink into the earth. Everybody laughed, of course, and Sefton, who sat next to Talleyrand, said to him, '*Eh bien, que pensez vous de cela?*' With his unmoved, immovable face he answered only, '*C'est bien remarquable.*'"

At times Mr. Greville indulges a suspicion that the King is "actually cracked." On one occasion he made the Guards, horse and foot, perform their evolutions before him. He examined their barracks, clothes, arms, and accoutrements, and had a musket brought to him that he might show them the way to use it in some new sort of exercise he wanted to introduce. "In short, he gave a great deal of trouble and made a fool of himself." On another occasion he "broke out" at the exhibition, (Somerset House.) "They were showing him the pictures, and Sir Martin Shee, pointing out Admiral Napier said, 'That is one of our naval heroes;' to which his Majesty was pleased to reply that if he served him right he should kick him down stairs for so terming him." "But," adds Mr. Greville, "the maddest thing of all is what appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday—the peerage conferred on ——. She is a disreputable, half-mad woman. He, perhaps, thought it fair to give her this compensation for not being Queen, for he wanted to marry her, and would have done so if the late King would have consented."

As a counterpart to the sketch of the personal habits of George IV., it is interesting to read this account of the habits of William IV.:

"June 19, 1835.—At Stoke, for the Ascot races. Riding to the course on Wednesday, I overtook Adolphus Fitzclarence in the park, who rode with me, and gave me an account of his father's habits and present state of mind. The former are as follows: He sleeps in the same room with the Queen, but in a separate bed. At a quarter before eight every morning his *valet de chambre* knocks at the door, and at ten minutes before eight exactly he gets out of bed, puts on a flannel dressing-gown and trousers, and walks into his dressing-room. Let who will be there, he never takes the slightest notice of them till he emerges from this sanctuary, when, like the *malade imaginaire*, he accosts whoever may be present with a cheerful aspect. He is long at his ablutions, and takes up an hour and a half in dressing. At half-past nine he breakfasts with the Queen, the ladies, and any of his family; he eats a couple of fingers and drinks a dish of coffee. After breakfast he reads the *Times* and the *Morning Post*, commenting aloud on what he reads in very plain terms, and sometimes they hear 'that's a d——d lie,' or some such remark, without knowing to what it applies. After breakfast he devotes himself, with Sir Herbert Taylor, to business till two, when he lunches, (two cutlets and two glasses of sherry;) then he goes out for a drive till dinner time; at dinner he drinks a bottle of sherry—no other wine—and eats moderately; he goes to bed soon after eleven. He is in dreadfully low spirits, and cannot rally at all; the only interval of pleasure which he has lately had, was during the Devonshire election, when he was delighted at John Russell's defeat. He abhors all his Ministers, even those whom he used to rather like formerly, but hates Lord John the most of all. When Adolphus told him that a dinner ought to be given for the Ascot races, he said: 'You know I cannot give a dinner; I cannot give any dinner without inviting the Ministers, and I would rather see the devil than any one of them in my house. * * * Adolphus said that he believed he was saving money. He has £120,000 a year, of which £40,000 goes in pensions; the rest is at his own disposal. He gives up his Hanoverian revenue—about £16,000 a year—to the Duke of Cambridge."

Anecdotes of the coarseness of the King, of his outbreaks at the Duchess of Kent, of his partiality for the then Princess Victoria, might be quoted indefinitely, but we content ourselves here with a single incident in addition:

"One day the Queen was not ready for dinner, and when it was announced, and the King was waiting, he asked, 'Where's the Queen?' They told him she was waiting for the Duchess of Kent, when he said, loud enough for everybody to hear, 'That woman is a nuisance.' He was very angry at King Leopold's coming here, received him very coldly at Windsor, had no conversation with him on business, and on one occasion exhibited a rudeness even to brutality. It seems he hates water drinkers. God knows why. One day at dinner Leopold called for water, when the King asked, 'What's that you're drinking, Sir?' 'Water, Sir.' 'G—d d—n it,' rejoined the other King, 'Why don't you drink wine? I never allow anybody to drink water at my table.' Leopold only dined there, and went away in the evening. All this is very miserable and disgraceful."

A MAN'S LIFE LOST THROUGH CARELESSNESS.

In the case of John Quinn, whose death resulted from injuries received by an iron grating falling on him, at the Duryea Starch Manufacturing Company, corner of Church street and Park place, an inquest was held yesterday, and the Coroner's jury, in rendering their verdict, found "that the said John Quinn came to his death from an iron grating falling on him in the building of the Duryea Starch Company, while employed there, and, from the evidence, we severally agree that his death was occasioned through the carelessness and negligence of the Duryea Starch Company in not having had the grating repaired after having had a foreknowledge of its dangerous condition of at least three weeks."

THE KID GLOVE SMUGGLER.

The suit against Sampson Levy, in the matter of the alleged attempt to smuggle three trunks containing 718 dozen pairs kid gloves, was resumed yesterday before Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court. Witnesses for the Government were examined, and a commission was appointed to take the testimony of the defendant, who is confined to his room through indisposition. The case will be resumed to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—The Calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 34, 76, 78, 81, 13, 77, 79, and 20.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
16—Peck, &c., vs. Howe.
47—Andrews vs. Hart.
56—Groesvendt vs. Youngblood, &c.
75—Ratzer, Sr., vs. Ratzer, Jr., &c.
82—Townsend vs. Nebensahl, &c.
107—Matter of Bailey.
118—Havens vs. Totten.
120—Citizens' Nat. Bank of Waterbury vs. Hamill.
121—Prouty vs. Michigan Southern, &c., Railroad Co.
122—Funk vs. Funk.
124—Bean vs. Benedict.
136—Hendricks vs. Ingersoll.

Nos.
139—Brilly vs. Clark, &c.
142—Seward, &c., vs. Whitman.
160—Barstow vs. Sniffin.
161—Sterne vs. Goepp, &c.
108—Carroll, &c., vs. Carroll, &c.
185—Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank vs. Pepper, &c.
197—Hendricks vs. Ingersoll.
202—Marks vs. Falkenberg.
203—Zuricaday vs. Machado.
206—Baulsen vs. Stupp, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Case still on.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
3533—Millerd et al. vs. Thorn et al.
1893—Place et al. vs. Crawford et al.
4105—Prince vs. Connor, Sheriff.
1943—Norman vs. Degnan et al.
482—Farrar Coal Company vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1821—De Kuhn vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
1831—De Kuhn vs. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.
2055—Powers vs. Heath.
1921—De Esconaza vs. Koebler et al.
3603—De Beaulieu vs. Stupp (otherwise Vogt.)
4395—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
4103—Fallon vs. The Mayor, &c.
4065—Kuse, Administrator, vs. N. Y. and N. H. and H. R. R. Co.
3782—Cole vs. The Mayor, &c.
3659—Dutchess County Mu. Ins. Co. vs. Hatchfield et al.
4061—Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c.
427—Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1953—— vs. ——.
1747—— vs. ——.
4375—— vs. ——.
1799—— vs. ——.
37—— vs. ——.
2069—— vs. ——.
3071—— vs. ——.
2073—— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
70—Trades Savings Bank vs. Howe et al.
21—Lange vs. Benedict.
34—Butler vs. Palmer et al.
45—Gapen vs. Crawfin.
46—Endemann vs. The Mayor, &c.
47—Cayles et al. vs. Sharpe et al.
71—Hebrew Free School Ass'n vs. The Mayor, &c.
Issues of law and fact.
247—Davenport vs. Forester et al.
1—Trustees Union College, Schenectady, vs. Lowber et al.
2—Taylor vs. Trustees Union College of Schenectady.
171—Everinghim vs. Vanderbilt et al.
249—Rosenfeld vs. Ettinger et al.
365—Ferris vs. Ferris et al.
258—Ryckmann vs. Ferry.
259—Wormser vs. Ames et al.
263—Wilson vs. Deen.
280—Quackenbush vs. Camann.
290—Schenck vs. Smith et al.
301—Oppenheimer vs. Von Belles et al.
314—N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Keech et al.
320—Sink vs. Sink.
325—Whitlock vs. Niles.
328—Phillips vs. Vaughn et al.

Nos.
330—Halstead vs. Seaman.
333—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
334—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
335—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
345—Kellogg vs. Watson et al.
348—House of Mercy vs. The Mayor.
350—Corwin vs. McVity et al.
354—Hall et al. vs. Haas et al.
355—Brown vs. Conroy et al.
358—Nast vs. Kemp.
361—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.
364—Riggs et al. vs. Pursell et al.
370—Weil vs. Martin.
371—Koehler vs. Strappers et al.
372—Brody vs. Brody.
375—Fellows vs. Rooney et al.
376—Ulmann vs. Haas et al.
6—Getty vs. Devlin et al.
20—Ritter vs. Boody.
39—Mitchell vs. Read.
48—Hastings, &c., vs. Drew et al.
51—Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.
57—Scott et al. vs. Honeywill et al.
79—Hernstein vs. Rosenblatt.
150—Fruesfuff, Adm'r, vs. Skiddy et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Nos.
1122—Witkowskie vs. Brennan.
972—Haswell vs. Coursen.
1489—Keyes vs. The Mayor, &c.
718—Pinet et al. vs. Kinne.
1226—Green vs. Rice.
724—Bull's Head Bank, of New-York, vs. Chamberlain et al.
726—Bull's Head Bank, of New-York, vs. Sears et al.

Nos.
672—Woods vs. James, impleaded.
730—Bull's Head Bank, of New-York, vs. Berhyteck.
734—Bull's Head Bank, of New-York, vs. Feeters et al.
1186—Frank et al. vs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
680—Isaac vs. New-York Plaster Works.
712—Wagner et al. vs. Thompson.
710—Leopold vs. Haeger.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, J.

Nos.
61—Seamen vs. The Mayor.
10—Devlin vs. The Mayor.
165—Pond vs. Van Orden.
86—Rosenthal vs. Gautert.
91—Drayton vs. Reid et al.
24—Bronk, Adm'x, vs. N. Y. & N. H. R. R.
47—— vs. ——.
139—Dawes vs. Arons.
158—O'Conner vs. Yates.
159—Reisig vs. Monahon.
160—Hecht vs. Wasserman.

Nos.
161—Kennedy vs. Hough.
162—Sheehan vs. Glynn.
163—Day vs. Pitts (No. 1.)
164—Day vs. Pitts (No. 2.)
166—Kaiser et al. vs. Richardson.
167—Polhamus vs. Bogart.
169—Sullivan vs. Alexandre et al.
170—Holler vs. Ahrens.
171—Sampson vs. Alexandre et al.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos. 1028, 223, 2228, 1097, 777½, 2021, 954, 1218, 1231, 487, 916½, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
1096—Bold vs. Kopps.
484—Garbarant et al. vs. Donderr.
485—Comstock vs. N. Y. Varnish Co.
488—Douglas vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
525—Rhodes vs. Banta.
545—Heulin vs. Rouse et al.
4487 (e. c.)—Blees S. M. Co. vs. Maillard.
1470—Rogers vs. Groog.

Nos.
634—Hamilton vs. Bleecker et al.
635—Goddard Bros. Mf'g. Co. vs. Schwab et al.
637—Kearney vs. Volkening.
638—Gottsberger versus Smith.
639—Gottsberger versus Lynch.
640—Kelly vs. Mackellar.
641—Richmond et al. vs. Nat. Asphalt C. Co.

MARINE COURT—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
1842—Fuller vs. Middleton.
1302—Requa vs. Judkins.
1701—Wolf vs. August.
536—Kosler vs. Wright.
74—Corss et al. vs. Spencer.
1714—Striker vs. Poiret.
1715—Same vs. Same.
1426—Nask vs. Darrow et al.

Nos.
1508—Barlow vs. Gowen.
642—Wolf vs. Gray.
645—Walton vs. Cloutie.
647—Montes et al. vs. Lynch.
649—Leavitt et al. vs. Cooke.
650—Neudecker vs. Ohle et al.
651—Stooer vs. Sobel.

MARINE COURT CALENDAR—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
679—Booth et al. vs. Walkers et al.
1561—Doelger vs. Wagner.
1626—Werner vs. Frensch.
1668—Miller vs. Conklin.
1655—Atkins vs. Core.
1723—Grant vs. The Mayor, &c.
1724—Thatcker vs. The Mayor, &c.
499—Campbell vs. Brown et al.

Nos.
303—Werzog et al. vs. Aufreiteg.
1691—Otto vs. Lowenstein et al.
1333—Korgan vs. Lisden.
1337—Beurup et al. vs. Wolten et al.
523—Kahn vs Mayer et al.
1529—Mfg. and Builders' Bank vs. Excelsior Manufacturing Co.
1590—Chatfield et al. vs. Hopkins et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Norra Burrel, felonious assault and battery.
Abraham Jone, felonious assault and battery.
August Saime, felonious assault and battery.
John Donohue, burglary.
Edward Zebriski, burglary.
Edward Pischel, grand larceny.
Dennis Donohie, grand larceny.
Isabella Johnson, grand larceny.
Mary Sheridan, grand larceny.
William Tucker, concealed weapons.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John Gillin, manslaughter. | August Mayer, rape.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

In the matter of Patrick Conway; assessment vacated.

Spackman vs. Oppenheimer; motion to discharge the defendant from custody granted; opinion.

Burke vs. Burke; memorandum for counsel.

Winchell vs. Winchell; motion that precept issue is granted; motion to strike out parts of reply stands over until the answer is submitted.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of the opening of Tenth avenue. The motion must be denied. There is no doubt that injustice has been done to the Commissioners, if the Referee was bound by the evidence, and was right in his view of the law of 1862, but I think that the taxation by Mr. Justice Lawrence, upon his report, was final and conclusive. I have grave doubts as to whether the Commissioners were entitled to more than thirty cents per lineal foot, as provided in the act of 1862, but the taxation is final in their favor as well as against them.

By Judge Donohue.

Donohue vs. The Mayor, &c.; granted.

Blum, Jr., vs. Wilderster; granted.

Shurber vs. Marts; granted.

Stirling vs. Heery; granted.

John Russell Cutlery Company vs. Keith Nickel-plating Company; granted.

Bailey vs. Stevens; granted.

Valentine Butler Safe and Lock Company vs. Campbell; granted.

Corlies vs. McDowell; Bellows vs. Danagu; Wood vs. Gibson; granted.

Currie vs. Holmes; denied.

Andersen vs. New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company et al.; McCracken vs. McEwan; Martin vs. Stewart; Rusmann vs. Bradbury No. 2; granted.

Hening vs. Wood; Hall vs. Wagner; Banks vs. Cockburn et al.; granted.

Brown vs. Speiss et al.; motion denied without costs.

Pittman vs. The Mayor, &c.; Thuber vs. Buckley; granted.

Haeffner vs. Heydecker; motion denied.

Gillespie vs. Brooks et al.; granted.

National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Calkin; granted.

Woods Machine Company vs. North-western National Insurance Company; motion granted, costs to abide the event.

Baily vs. Ferris; granted.

Loder vs. New-York, Utica and Ogdensburg Railroad Company; granted.

Banks vs. Cockburn et al.; granted.

Steigerthal vs. Steigerthal; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Winans vs. Leland et al.; order granted.

Importers' and Traders' National Bank vs. Adler; granted.

Lounier vs. Lounier; motion granted.

Ebboughousen vs. Templeton; motion denied.

Knight vs. Maloney; granted.

Abraham vs. Grenell, No. 1; allowance granted.

Coffin vs. Coke; motion denied.

In the matter of Agnes M. Moses; Hotchkiss vs. Dowdall; Neal vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company; granted.

In the matter of Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company; opinion.

Loder vs. New-York, Utica and Ogdensburg Railroad Company; motion denied.

Houghton vs. Houghton; memorandum.

Higgins vs. Fields; granted.

In the matter of the Coral Shell Marble Company; opinion.

Rhends vs. McKinly; motion granted.

Heck vs. Davidson; Sands vs. Ruston; Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Luff; granted.

Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Irwin et al., (three actions;) reference ordered.

Ochs vs. Cavanagh; Palen vs. Bushnell; Gregory vs. Dinckelspiel; Marthing vs. Barry; Clark vs. Roussel; granted.

Kepper vs. Runk; motion denied, without costs.

Pope vs. Buckley; motion granted.

Whitney vs. Townsend; motion denied.

Beary vs. Reich; Macmurdo vs. Markham; Oppenheimer vs. Von Biela; granted.

In the matter of Fahnestock; memorandum.

Abraham vs. Grenell, No. 2; allowance granted.

Hewlett vs. Bell; memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

International Trust Company vs. Bachan; judgment for plaintiff.

Weil vs. Wengert; judgment for plaintiff.

Leary vs. Leary; findings settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Hennessy vs. Wheeler et al.; Hennessy vs. Sediara; Hennessy vs. Cullman; Renauld vs. Sediara; Renauld vs. Cullman; Renauld vs. Wheeler; motion to continue injunction granted.

Kunart vs. Husted; motion granted, with costs.

Dumphy vs. Ponlin; allowance of two and a half per cent.

Grinnell vs. Kirtland; after consultation, it is ordered that this motion be heard before Judge Robinson.

Sandersen vs. Peabody; default opened on payment of costs to abide event.

Pettigrew vs. Way; motion granted.

Consolidated Fruit-jar Company vs. Standard Union Manufacturing Company; see memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Freedman.

Bride et al. vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Brete et al. vs. Burdick; motion granted and attachment vacated, with $10 costs.

Hutstein vs. Hutstein; application denied, with leave to renew after service of answer.

Hamilton vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company; the order granting a new trial enumerates the costs to be paid as a condition; they do not include an extra allowance; taxation affirmed.

Kenney vs. Ives; motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Donohue.

STREET OPENING FEES—THE OVERPAYMENTS TO GEORGE H. PURSER.

Pitman vs. The Mayor, &c.—This suit was brought to recover fees as a Commissioner for Street Openings. The case is somewhat of a precedent, as similar fees to a large amount are involved in the decision. An answer was interposed on the part of the City to the effect that a portion of the money claimed was to be received by George H. Purser; that Purser had received a large amount in overpayment in various street openings, and that these overpayments were a legal offset against the claim of the plaintiff. A motion was made on the part of plaintiff to strike out this answer as frivolous. On behalf of the motion it was argued that the fees which were the subject of the action having been included in the Commissioner's report, and after taxation, first by the Referee and then by the court, the right to its payment had been conclusively settled; that such settlement was sustained as well by the express words of the statute and decisions of the court, and that the claim made against Purser could not be used as an offset against this claim for fees.

Judge Donohue sustained plaintiff's theory of the case, and granted the motion to strike out the answer as frivolous.

Allison & Shaw for plaintiff; James M. Smith and J. P. Andrews for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

A COMPLICATED COMMERCIAL SUIT.

John A. Gray vs. S. W. Green.—From the papers in this suit it appears that plaintiff and defendant were former partners, and plaintiff sold out to defendant for $106,000, payable in installments. Default was made in payment of the installments, and plaintiff, suing on his contract of sale, recovered a judgment for over $79,000. From this an appeal was taken, and while still pending plaintiff says he discovered that a satisfaction of the judgment had been entered. This satisfaction was signed by one Thomas as agent of plaintiff. Plaintiff says he discovered that this satisfaction was based on an assignment of the judgment in consideration of $15,000. He says, further, he never intended to give an absolute assignment, but only an assignment as collateral to secure payment of $15,000 in three years, with ten per cent. interest, $13,000 of which he got, and the remaining $2,000 paid to Thomas for effecting the loan. He then commenced the present suit against Green, Thomas, and others interested, to set aside the satisfaction, and obtained a temporary injunction restraining them from using it, accompanied by an order to show cause why it should not be made perpetual. A Receiver was also appointed of the judgment. The matter came before the court, yesterday, on a motion to continue the injunction. The answer of the defendants made by Green gives a long history of the transactions between him and his former partner, claiming that the business was once under exclusive control of Gray; that he (Green) was forced in as a sort of prop to a tottering concern; that, still intent on saving the business from his partner's neglect, he bought him out; that the bargain was largely unfavorable to him in the amount agreed to be paid; that Gray, when he received his judgment, had it peddled for sale through the city, it being offered at one time for $21,000, and that, when it was finally taken at $15,000, it was taken as an absolute purchase, and not as collateral for a loan, as claimed by plaintiff. After argument on the question of continuing the injunction Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Robinson and a Jury.

TAX NOTICE SERVERS.

Stewart vs. The Mayor, &c.—Plaintiff sued the City to recover the amount due to himself and six others for serving tax notices, the whole amounting to about $1,600. The assignment of the claims of Stewart's six associates were held by the court to be defective, and were ruled out. On his own individual claim, plaintiff then went to trial, backed by the approval of the Board of Supervisors. The allowance of the claim by the Board of Supervisors was held to be a judicial determination of plaintiff's rights, and the court ordered a verdict in his favor for his individual claim.

THIRD DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

Before Judge Fowler.

WHO PURCHASED THE CLOTHES?

J. S. Devlin & Co. vs. James Anderson.—Plaintiff sued defendant to recover $25 80 for clothes alleged to have been sold to a boy in defendant's employ by defendant's order. The defendant refused payment on the ground that he had never authorized the purchase. On the trial a book-keeper of plaintiff testified that Oscar W Dusenbury, the salesman who sold the clothes, directed him to charge them to Anderson. Dusenbury testified that he sold the goods to the boy only, and never ordered them to be charged to Anderson, but admitted that he did not know the boy's name. Other testimony was given to the effect that when Anderson was presented with the bill he did not deny having authorized the purchase, but said Dusenbury, the salesman, owed him money, and he wished to offset the bill. At the close of the trial Judge Fowler said he would reserve his decision, but plaintiff's counsel urged an immediate decision, saying that if it should be for defendant they wanted to hold Dusenbury responsible, as "there could be no doubt whatever that in every aspect the conduct of the witness Dusenbury had been fraudulent." Judge Fowler said there was no doubt that if Dusenbury was an honest man he would come forward at once and pay the claim; that he had acted in a manner which ought to deprive him of any chance of being again employed by any respectable house in the City; that his conduct had been undoubtedly fraudulent. After holding the case under consideration for a short time, Judge Fowler rendered a decision in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, and costs. Mr. Wright for plaintiff.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—In the Court of Appeals, present Hon. Sanford E. Church, Chief Judge; Allen, Grover, Folger, Rapallo, Andrews, and Johnson, Judges.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1874.

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN.

Judgment affirmed with costs.—Mary Swords vs. William Edgar et al.; Rosetta Bedell vs. William Shaw et al.; John Driscoll vs. The West Brooley and Corry Railroad Company; Alonzo Dutch vs. Abraham Mead.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, the costs to abide the event.—The Farmers' Bank of Fayetteville vs. Marshall.

Orders affirmed, with costs.—The People ex rel. Premeyer vs. The Board of Police and Excise of Brooklyn; The People ex rel. Splain vs. The New-York Juvenile Asylum.

Orders affirmed.—The People vs. Henry W. Genet; The People vs. William H. Florence; The People vs. Michael J. Quigg.

Judgment of General and Special Term reversed and assessment vacated.—The People ex rel. the Bank of Montreal vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New-York; The People ex rel. John Paton vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New-York.

Order of General Term reversed and judgment on report of Referee affirmed, with costs.—The Marine National Bank vs. The National City Bank.

Order of General Term reversed and judgment on verdict affirmed, with costs.—The Bank of North America vs. The National Bank of the Commonwealth.

Motion denied, with $10 costs.—The Manhattan Brass and Manufacturing Company vs. Henrietta H. Thompson.

Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.—James Ward vs. Philander A. Spencer et al.

Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs.—John B. Scholly, executor, &c., vs. George Hart, Mumford et al.

MOTIONS.

No. 44.—John B. Green vs. The Mayor, &c., motion to retire the case to the calendar; motion denied.

No. 269.—John Knapp, respondent, vs. Abraham B. Conger, impleaded, &c., appellant; motion to open default granted on condition that the case be submitted; submitted by both sides.

No. 82.—Henry R. Morgan, appellant, vs. Francis Skiddy et al., respondents; motion to strike the cause from the calendar, both sides consenting; motion granted.

Andrew S. Wheeler, appellant, vs. John C. Clark, respondent; motion for a reargument of the points submitted for both sides.

Legrand Marvin, guardian, et al., appellants, vs. Wm. H. Newman, respondent; motion for reargument of the submitted for appellant in support of motion.

No. 41.—Edward R. Holly, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c., appellant; motion to open default on stipulation filed; default opened.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 47.—James M. Sovershill, respondent, vs. Hiram L. Suydam et al., appellants.—Argued by H. D. Selden, of counsel for appellants, and by Angus McDonald for respondent.

No. 49.—Bridget Linn, respondent, vs. The Astor Fire Insurance Company, appellant.—Argued by H. R. Selden, of counsel for appellants, and by J. C. Cochrane for respondent.

No. 57.—Robert Goelet, respondent, vs. Thomas McManus, appellant.—Argued by A. J. Regnier, of counsel for appellant, and submitted for respondent.

No. 63.—Appolonia Murdorf, respondent, vs. Jacob Murdorf, Administrator, &c., et al., appellants.—Argued by F. G. McDonald, of counsel for appellants, and submitted for respondent.

No. 269.—John Knapp, respondent, vs. Abraham B. Conger, appellant.—Submitted.

No. 73.—Thomas A. Hoyt et al., respondents, vs. R. W. Culbridge et al., appellants.—Submitted.

No. 10.—Emeline Mapes, Executrix, &c., respondent, vs. Hamilton J. Snyder, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Argued by S. B. Ten Eyck, of counsel for appellant, and by D. Morris for respondent.

Proclamation made, and court adjourned to Nov. 18, at 10 A. M.

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ALL THIS WEEK.

CLEARING SALE

of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WHITE GOODS, Towels, Napkins, and all Housekeeping Goods to make room for Holiday Goods now opening.

ALL THE WEEK.

CLEARING SALE

of Laces, Embroideries, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Ties, Linen Collars and Sets, Veilings.

The cheapest line of Beaded Goods in the City to make room for Holiday Goods now opening.

CLEARING SALE

OF

RIBBONS, VELVETS,

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

Birds, Hats, and every variety of Millinery Goods.

(Our Goods will be found lower than in any other house in New-York.)

To make room for

Holiday Goods

NOW OPENING.

CLEARING SALE

OF HOSIERY.

We have a very large and desirable stock of French and English Hosiery and Gloves, for Ladies, Gents, and Children, adapted to the season, embracing all the desirable makes and styles, of our own importation.

Also, a full and complete stock of Underwear, made to order by Cartwright & Warner and other well-known manufacturers.

Every style and variety of Gloves, Woolen Comforters, and ties for the Neck and Head.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

A large and complete stock, all of which must be reduced to make room for our HOLIDAY GOODS, NOW OPENING.

HAVE NOW OPEN a very desirable stock of FURS, for which they solicit inspection.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S SEALSKIN CAPS a specialty. We have now open a very large line of these goods, made expressly for us, of selected skins, in every style, from medium to finest goods, which we are selling at a very small advance.

WE ARE CLEARING OUT OUR STOCK OF UNDERWEAR, in our new addition, at specially reduced prices, to make room for Holiday Goods, now opening.

ARE NOW OPENING

A full and complete line of Worsteds and Worsted Goods from Berlin.

Parisian Fancy Goods direct from Paris, Atkinson's Perfumery from England, and Lubin's from Paris.

Bronzes from Paris.

Gilt Bronze and Russia Leather Goods from Vienna. Fancy Goods from all parts of the world now opening for the Holidays.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

The largest assortment in the City, and every desirable article for housekeepers at popular prices, and suitable for Holiday presents.

CHINA, GLASSWARE,

MAJOLICA, AND FANCY GOODS.

The largest and most complete assortment in America, below

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cut this out, and compare the prices with all the wholesale dealers in the City, and you will be convinced.

TO ENUMERATE:

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 136 pieces, $23 41; price elsewhere, $35.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, decorated, any color, for twelve persons, $48 96; price elsewhere, $70.

LIMOGE DINNER SETS, 136 pieces, $17 41; price elsewhere, $25.

LIMOGE DINNER SETS, 184 pieces, decorated, $39 44; price elsewhere, $60.

FRENCH CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, $1 99 a dozen pair; price elsewhere, $3.

FRENCH CHINA BREAKFAST PLATES, $1 99 a dozen; price elsewhere, $3.

ENGLISH CHINA CUSPADORES, decorated, 89c. each; price elsewhere, $1 75.

CUT GLASS BOHEMIAN GOBLETS, $1 49 a dozen; price elsewhere, $3.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A complete line of standard books and all the novels of the day. We are now receiving our imported books and children's Toy-books, and stationery, &c., for the Holidays.

Grand Central Establishment have annexed another store to their territory.

MONDAY, Nov. 16, will be exhibited in the new section a line of samples of Toys of our own importation now arriving. Our line of Dolls as well is the most complete ever shown in New-York.

Parties buying to sell again, MANAGERS of FAIRS and INSTITUTIONS wishing to purchase goods for the holidays will find this an excellent opportunity now before the annual December rush comes on.

Goods selected now for the holidays will be carefully packed and delivered at any time desired.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., N. Y.

TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.—FULL LINE OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES JUST IMPORTED. The "BEN BOLT," "NORTHER," &c., are worth seeing. Patterns with cloth models NOW READY. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Cutting and basting done instantly.

DRESSES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF undergarments for both sexes, and articles for household use may be obtained at very low prices at the New-York house and School of Industry, No. 120 West 16th st.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL

LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.

Accumulat. Assets Jan. 1.'74	$6,53?,32?
Surplus Jan. 1, 1874	$671,64?
Annual Income	$2,932,60?
Amount of ins. in force	$57,791,48?

M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Prest. L. W. FROST, Prest.
S. C. CHANDLER, JR., Act'y. J. P. ROGERS, Sec.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CHARLES DUGGIN, plaintiff, vs. LELA S. PARAF and ALFRED PARAF, her husband; Russel Sage, John J. Searing, Henry D. Rolph, Millicent E. Martin, and William E. Martin, her husband, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 26, 1874.

SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 26th day of October, 1874.

SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 WILL PURCHASE AN INTEREST in a profitable manufacturing company having an established business. Address COMPANY, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541 West 125th st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 6th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO "PERSONALS"—NO INDECENT REPORTS.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE
BEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

A new and original story by
Col. J. W. DE FOREST.

NO "PERSONALS."

NO INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS OR REPORTS.

LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, all good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good city colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST., Mrs. Hardman.—Select Servants, Protestant, German, French, English, Scotch, Swede; lady expert loves employers trouble and disappointment.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH AND GERMAN Bureau, No. 621 6th av., near 36th st., up stairs, servants for all capacities constantly on hand; City and country.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE as companion, or would assist in light household duties; best of references given and required. Address M. C., Bay Ridge, Long Island.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid, and would assist in taking care of children; good City reference from last place; willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 53 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, child's nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; City or country; has good references, and can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTAble girl as first-class chamber-maid; has lived in the best of families and only left on account of the family going to Europe; she can furnish the best of references. Call at or address No. 691 6th av., between 36th and 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant young woman as capable waitress and chamber-maid; has the best of City references, and is willing and able to please and be generally useful. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable English Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; well recommended. Address M. Times Up-town Office, No. 541 West 125d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY COMPEtent woman as chamber-maid in a private family; would be willing to do fine washing and ironing; best references. Apply at No. 761 2d av.; ring top bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to washing; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 301 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART, TIDY YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waiting, or chamber-work and take care of children; no objection to the country; can be well recommended. Call at No. 153 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, nurse, or do light housework; can work a sewing-machine; good reference. Address or call A. Y. 2, No. 302 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG girl as chamber-maid; assist waiting; City reference. Call at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class chamber-maid; has nine years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 East 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl; reference from her last place. Can be seen this day, from 9 to 3, at No. 6 East 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 100 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and laundress, or waiting; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 230 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds family cooking, French and English; also soups, fish, meats, vegetables and creams of all kinds; is an excellent baker; willing to take the entire charge of the kitchen if required; understands marketing; last employer can be seen; can be seen for two days at 882 6th av. near 49th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman as first-class cook; is very competent in all kinds of nice cookery, and understands French dishes; is willing to live in the country; best reference from last place; can be engaged at Mrs. Quinlin's Bureau, No. 621 6th av., near 36th st., up-stairs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERman girls, good, steady servants and good workers, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid, waitress, or to do general house-work; City or country. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO is thoroughly capable to take full charge of a house or home; or cooking alone; in fact of general usefulness; City or country; has very best of references for responsibility, &c. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—BY TWO WELSH girls, together or separate; City or country; one is an experienced cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other is a first-class waitress and chamber-maid; have several years' reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY NICE, TIDY COLORED woman, who is also an excellent washer and ironer, or will do general house-work; City or country at moderate wages; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of a kitchen; leaves her last situation in consequence of family going to board; can give unquestionable references. Call at No. 24 West 52d st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread, pastry, and all kinds of deserts; four years' best City reference from last place. Call at 260 East 47th st., in the bakery, near 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral servant, by a neat, industrious girl; a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; respectful, intelligent, and economical; best references; City or country. Call at No. 116 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY; UNDERstands cooking, pastry, game, poultry, gravies, and all kinds of gravies, and is a good baker; has twelve years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen one or two days at No. 66 Carmine st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN, who has best recommendations; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook. Address Cook, No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENEral house-work.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress; has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a first-class bread baker; best City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 329 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK, or in private family or first-class boarding-house; understands cooking, bread-baking, and pastries thoroughly; good City references from last employer. Call or address No. 427 7th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN AS EXcellent cook; makes excellent bread and biscuits, pound cake, jellies, &c.; can furnish undoubted reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Neall's Agency, 109 West 54th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS GOOD family cook; has excellent City reference, from families who can be seen, for sobriety, ability, and honesty; neat and good dispositioned. Call at Odell's, No. 209 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for C. G.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a Canadian, as good cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Address Canadian, Times Up-town Office, No. 541 West 125d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 6 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED cook in a private family; excellent baker; willing to do the coarse washing if required; best City reference. Call at 168 West 51st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; is truly competent; fond of nice cookery, and has first-class City reference. Call at No. 36 East 40th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK, in a small private family; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 314 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL AS cook; understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; REAL French blue, with several years references. Soon at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau.

COOK.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK. WASHER and ironer; first-class City and country references. Can be seen at No. 127 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE FOR AN extended tour, a good cook. Apply at No. 49 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Call for five days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of a kitchen; leaves her last situation in consequence of family going to board; can give unquestionable references. Call at No. 24 West 52d st.

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COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERAL house-work.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress; has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

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COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK, in a small private family; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 314 East 34th st.

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DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a good fitter and stylish trimmer, wants a few more customers; terms reasonable; will go to the house to fit; reference. Call or address No. 304 West 38th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A NORWEGIAN GIRL wishes a few more engagements to work on dress-making and children's clothes; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; by the day, week, or month. Call or address No. 232 East 22d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like the work of a few more first-class families; none can surpass in fitting and trimming; dresses made over equal to new; will go out by the day. Call at or address No. 881 6th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEments by the day or week by a good dress-maker; trims in the best style. Call or address in the store, No. 109 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would like a few more engagements by the day; perfect fit guaranteed; first-class reference. Call or address No. 505 6th av., in the store.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker to go out by the day to make up all kinds of dresses. Address No. 842 3d av., third floor.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

New-York Colored Mission, No. 135 West 30th st. Household servants, gardeners, and farm hands.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.—NO. 22 EAST 13TH st., between 5th av. and University place; ladies and gentlemen's first-class washing and ironing.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED HELP, male and female, for any capacity, at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st. Wages to suit the times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, FROM New-England, as working housekeeper in a gentleman's family; is a first-class cook; understands her business; is fond of children; the best of reference. Call or address for three days, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Housekeeper, No. 491 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW with daughter, (four years old,) as housekeeper; understands her business; small salary, but good home wanted; reference given and required. Call on or address Mrs. L., No. 317 East 29th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, TO do general house-work; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 309 East 32d st.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a Protestant woman as lady's maid or seamstress; is an excellent hair-dresser and dress-maker, and can be thoroughly recommended. Call at or address No. 54 West 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French flutting, &c.; has five years' City reference from her last place; leaves on account of family going to Europe. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; thoroughly competent; as first-class laundress, or as thorough cook; will assist in washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; best City references. Call at No. 210 East 45th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Holland Protestant girl, brought up and educated in this country, to attend growing children and do plain sewing; is willing to take moderate wages; refers to her present employer, who has known the family for five or six years. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M. at No. 28 West 25th st., on Wednesday.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid and seamstress.—By a German Protestant young woman; is fully capable, and has excellent City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery; entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; thoroughly understands the management of a nursery; many years' experience with young children; can give many years' City reference. Call at No. 602 2d av., in the fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, with the best of recommendations, as nurse for growing children; is an excellent seamstress, and is capable of teaching the first principles of French and English. Call at No. 34 Clinton place.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; speaks a little English; is willing and very neat in appearance; has good City references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, or chamber-work and waiting; is careful and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 204 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT INfant's nurse, or will wait on an invalid lady and sew; is a very good seamstress. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 411 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL FOR nurse and sewing, or chamber-work. No. 177 East 4th st., 2nd floor.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR GOOD, faithful, competent women and girls, in any capacity, at moderate wages, City or country, at the old-established Agency, No. 69 6th av., first floor.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—MRS. Hardman.—American Protestant girl, aged nineteen; neat, as nurse or chamber-maid; highest City reference.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. HARDMAN.—Middle-age woman; nurse children or baby; highest City reference.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. Hardman.—Chamber-maid, assist waiting; first-class private boarding-house; highest City reference.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—MRS. Hardman.—Chamber-maid, waitress, and assist in washing; highest City reference.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman; is a first-class seamstress and has excellent City reference; is willing to assist in chamber-work. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A HOME WANTED BY A WIDOW; is a neat seamstress; would take care of grown children; wages no object. Address No. 554 West 41st st., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A LADY WISHES A SITUAtion for a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress or to wait on a lady and sew; country preferred. Apply at No. 80 West 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; cuts and fits and sews on the machine and trims dresses very nicely. Can be seen, with references, at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 108 East 27th st.—Swedish, German, French, male and female, servants only; all Protestants. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) proprietor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan (Protestant) as first-class waitress in a private family or first-class private boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at corner 23d st. and 7th av., over drug store; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; has two years' best City reference. Can be seen at No. 426 4th av. near 29th st., in the store.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS A very superior waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; is fond of neat, and nice-appearing; has nearly two years' reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as waitress in a private family; or house-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; has over three years' best City reference from her last employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 200 West 21st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; or is willing to do chamber-work or sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 48 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, OR will go as chamber-maid; has the best of City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS and chamber-maid; eight years' reference; family gone to Europe cause of leaving. Call at No. 235 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WAITRESS with good City references; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A FIRST-class laundress, wishes to go out by the day in some respectable families; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 324 East 33d st., in the store.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES' washing solicited; first-class work at moderate prices. Call at No. 323 West 42d st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a family's or gentleman's washing at home. Call or address No. 153 West 24th st.

WANTED—TO WASH, IRON, OR TO DO CLEANing, by the day; first-class reference. Apply at No. 5 Mulberry st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A PROTESTANT BUTLER, WITH excellent City references; thoroughly understands his duties as a European servant; understands vines and flowers. Call at or address No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO RECommend a coachman, about leaving his employment on account of his giving up keeping a carriage. The man is thoroughly and experienced in his work, and in every respect a desirable man; has been in present service three years, and in next preceding for five years. Address L., P. O. Box No. 1,886, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSEwork, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, age thirty-two years; man is a good driver and groom; also can build fires and do general work about a place; wife can do house-work, milk, make butter, bread, &c.; best recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom and a careful good driver; is willing and obliging; first-class City reference from last employers. Call or address W. D., No. 16 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the management and care of horses; is a good driver; country preferred. Address V. L., No. 612 East 14th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; an excellent City driver and first-class groom; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address M., No. 17 East 30th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man who understands horses to perfection, and all its branches, and thorough City driver; first-class reference given. Address, J. G., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; is a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks; thirteen years' best City reference. Call or address W. W., No. 213 West 40th st. Call for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Coachman, with the very best recommendations from first-class families in this country and Europe; is a private family. Address Coachman, No. 50 North Moore st., for two days.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS Coachman and groom; City or country; can show the very best reference from last place. Call on or address James, No. 415 East 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO understands his business thoroughly; best City recommendation. Call on or address B. H., Nos. 521 and 523 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman, whom he can thoroughly recommend. Call or address No. 110 Waverley place.

FARMER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of farm work thoroughly; also the management of horses, gardening, and a good milker of cows, if required; can produce the best of recommendations. Address Farmer, Box No. 199 Times Office. Can be seen at No. 13 Washington st.

GARDENER.—OF EXTENSIVE PRACTICE, WHO is master of every branch connected with the various departments; also, has thoroughly acquired the knowledge of agriculture, and is well versed in laying out and improving grounds; unsurpassed credentials of 20 years. Address T. S., No. 681 Broadway.

GARDENER.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND Wife; the man as gardener; understands his business thoroughly, also the care of stock; wife as cook or laundress; City references; wages moderate. Address for two days, Gardener, Box No. 240 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS Grapes, greenhouses and grandes; Scotch; married; no children; first-class reference. Address T. N., or call at Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

MAN SERVANT OR BUTLER IN A GENTLEman's family; has lived five years in last place; willing to make himself useful; is strictly sober. Address Pierce, box No. 225, Times office.

USEFUL MAN—ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE; understands the care of horses; can milk; unexceptionable references given; low wages. Address O. Young, No. 210 Arlington square.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TWENTY years old, strong, and willing to work at anything; would board with employer; good reference. Address Francis Rollette, No. 151 21st st., South Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN; IS A good waiter; dresses salads excellently; has the best of City reference; sober, honest, willing, and industrious; wages no object. Call at No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a Protestant man, single; thoroughly understands his business; unexceptionable references. Address W. E., Up-town Times Office, No. 541 West 32d st., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN YOUNG man, single, as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; is neat and nice-appearing; speaks French, English, and German; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at No. 77 Madison av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman man as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN OF twenty; understands French; willing and obliging; City reference. Address Thomas Rose, Box No. 241 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—2,000 MEN TO LOAD AND UNLOAD vessels; also, 500 sailors to assist, wages $3 per day. Apply to WALSH BROS., Stevedores, No. 333 West st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, REsiding a short distance out of the City, a neat and tidy girl to do chamber-work and waiting, and to assist with the washing and ironing; must be Protestant or colored. Apply at No. 68 Irving place, between 1 and 3 o'clock this afternoon.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.

Terms, $25 for the course.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the park after an early dinner.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,
R. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,914 Broadway, near 30th st.—Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Carpentry taught. Out-door classes organized. Latin conversation taught. Circulars at C. F. PUTNAM'S SONS, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 191 Washington st., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXperienced teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. MCCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN GERMAN and French; moderate terms. Apply to C. S., room No. 3, 107 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1, Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and R. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK PH. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

TWO GENTLEMEN ABOUT GOING TO FLORida for the Winter, one of them a teacher, would take charge of a pupil, fitting him for college or otherwise. Address TEACHER, No. 158 West 11th st., New-York.

A PARISIAN LADY, RECENTLY ARRIVED, DEsires to give lessons in French, music, &c., at the houses of her pupils. Address Mlle. R. B., Times Up-town Office, No. 541 West 125d st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541 West 125d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 6th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO "PERSONALS"—NO INDECENT REPORTS.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE
BEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

A new and original story by
Col. J. W. DE FOREST.

NO "PERSONALS."

NO INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS OR REPORTS.

LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FLOOR, five rooms, private bath, ample closet room, &c., with first-class table board, private table, and stable accommodations for carriages and horses on premises if desired; fine location; Gramercy Park, south side. Apply to S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OF THE first respectability, residing in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsom

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A very successful entertainment was given last evening by the Willet Street Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school.

Mary McDermott, aged eighteen, fell through the hatchway, at No. 69 West Fourth street, yesterday, and fractured a leg.

Daniel Mullany was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for assaulting Alderman Patrick Lysaght, of the Sixth Ward.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, George Dickerman pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, the Receiver of the late National Bank of the Commonwealth, announces that the remaining twenty per cent. due the depositors will be paid on Friday next.

Messrs. Thomas Mook, W. E. Moore, and S. S. Wheeler were admitted to membership in the Produce Exchange at a special meeting of its managers yesterday.

Arthur Park, aged forty-four, of Montgomery avenue, Staten Island, had his skull fractured yesterday by a brick falling upon him from the top floor of the Ross Hotel, corner of Forty-first street and Seventh avenue.

Luke Casey, who made a complaint on election day against Lawrence O'Brien brother of Ex-Senator James O'Brien, for an alleged assault on him, failed to appear yesterday against Mr. O'Brien and the latter was discharged.

Kate Parker, alias Baby Kate, charged with robbing J. W. Marshall, a broker, residing in Morrisania, was discharged from custody by Justice Kasmire at the Tombs yesterday, the complainant refusing to appear against her.

James Long, aged fifty-nine, of No. 255 Navy street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed, at the corner of South and Catharine streets, yesterday, by a truck, driven by Thomas Troy, of No. 130 First avenue. Troy was arrested.

The entire session of the Court of General Sessions yesterday was occupied in the trial of Charles and Mary Fisher, charged with the abduction of two Swiss sisters, Anna and Elizabeth Haintidz. The case will be resumed to-day.

The Shaker Convention will begin in Steinway Hall on Sunday morning next, and will be continued in the afternoon and evening. Elders Evans, Loomis, and others will discuss religious topics, and twelve Shaker singers will furnish the music.

Horace Schermerhorn, who was for twelve years cashier of the Astor House, died on Sunday, and was buried yesterday. He was much esteemed by the guests of the house and by its proprietors, who caused the flag to be half-masted during the day, out of respect to his memory.

Mayor Havemeyer was informed yesterday of the arrest and incarceration of "Dick" Croker. He made no comments upon the fact, but, a few days ago, he said that the notorious Coroner was working out his destiny, and would yet be brought to justice for his crimes.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Pilot Commissioners, held yesterday afternoon, the question of admitting the new pilot boat, which has been built expressly for the service, was discussed at considerable length. At present, however, the Commissioners declined to rescind the rule limiting the number of boats to twenty-two.

Among the passengers by the steam-ship Russia, which leaves this port to-day for Liverpool, are Messrs. John Crossley and David Chadwick, members of the British Parliament; Rev. Dr. Mellor, of England, and Mr. Richard Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Cyrus Olmstead, aged fifteen, of No. 112 East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, while playing on a dirt train in the Vanderbilt Railroad excavation, at One Hundred and Fourth street and Fourth avenue, accidentally fell between the cars, and was run over and killed. The remains were removed to his home, where Coroner Kessler will hold an inquest.

On Sunday evening, while the family of Ex-Senator John J. Bradley were in the upper portion of their residence, No. 140 West Thirty-fourth street, burglars forced open one of the front basement windows and packed up a quantity of silverware and wearing apparel valued at $1,600, with which they succeeded in making their escape. No clue to the thieves has been obtained by the Police.

The officers of the National Rifle Association, together with a few friends and the Board of Aldermen, are to escort the members of the Irish Team down the bay, to-morrow, on their departure for home. The Quarantine steamer Nelson K. Hopkins is to touch at Whitehall at 10 o'clock, taking a few on board, and then proceed to Twenty-third street, North River, and receive on board Maj. Leech and his party.

A fair will be held in the parlors of the Church of Our Savior, commencing to-day, in aid of the building fund of the church. The Church of Our Savior is located in Fifty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue. Although the fair is announced to continue for only three days, the ladies of the congregation have been busily engaged for some time in preparations that cannot fail to make it a gratifying success.

James Riley, the occupant of the house No. 319 East Thirty-eighth street, which was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, who was injured by jumping out of a third story window during the fire, died at Bellevue Hospital last evening. His son, aged four years, and Mrs. Margaret Whelan, aged sixty, were suffocated at the fire; and his wife, who also jumped out of the third story window, is now lying at the hospital in a very precarious condition.

The only new fact of consequence in connection with the Pacific Bank defalcation is that Mr. J. D. Townsend, as counsel for Mrs. Sutherland, has commenced a suit against the officers of the bank for an alleged trespass. Wightman, the defaulter, was supposed to have given Mrs. Sutherland personal property of considerable value, and her apartments were visited in the hope of recovering it. Hence the action, in which the damages are placed at $10,000.

Until the completion of the repairs now making upon the Seventh Regiment Armory its company drills will take place at the State Arsenal, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, according to the following schedule: Eighth Company, Friday, Nov. 20; Tenth Company, Wednesday, Dec. 2; Second Company, Thursday, Dec. 3; Eighth Company, Friday, Dec. 4; Sixth Company, Tuesday, Dec. 15; Second Company, Thursday, Dec. 17; Eighth Company, Friday, Dec. 18; Seventh Company, Monday, Dec. 21.

Three keepers of sailors' boarding-houses were indicted yesterday morning for not taking out a license. Hardly one in ten of these men have been accustomed to take out licenses, as they have relied in the past on a decision adverse to the Commissioners, when they attempted to enforce the law of 1866, entitled "An act for the better protection of seamen." That decision was, however, based on technicalities, and since it was given one man named Hughes has been indicted, tried, convicted, and fined $100. Other indictments have since been obtained, and the Commissioners intend to push the work vigorously.

The Fall reception of the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History was held yesterday afternoon at the Central Park Museum. Since Spring the resources of the museum have been largely increased. Miss Catherine L. Wolfe has presented a valuable conchological library, and a collection of 50,000 shells. Dr. E. H. Davis' collection of Indian antiquities has been purchased, 7,000 specimens have been added to the Department of Mineralogy and the Department of Entomology has been enriched by the addition of a valuable collection illustrating the development of insects. Other minor additions have been made, and the general result is to the completeness and richness of the museum's collections.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $671,915 46.

Fifteen deaths from diphtheria occurred during last week, a decrease of four from the previous week.

The Board of Education met yesterday and approved of a new course of study, which is to be adopted in all the schools.

At a meeting of the Park Commissioners held last evening, a resolution was passed postponing indefinitely the sale of the East Side Park lands.

The number of new cases treated at the Long Island College Hospital during the month of October was 850. Of these 379 of the patients were males, and the remainder females.

Galesper Edwards, James Lynch, and John Stevens, three of the Neptune crew arrested on a charge of being implicated in the assault on Stephen A. Smith, the colored boatswain, were examined yesterday by United States Commissioner Winslow, and discharged, there being no evidence against them.

The Constitution Club, a political organization composed of prominent ward politicians, celebrated the recent Democratic victory in the county by a social gathering at their club-rooms in Bridge street last evening. Letters regretting their inability to attend were read from Hon. Francis Kernan, S. S. Cox, and Abram S. Hewitt and other prominent Democrats.

Two men, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, forced an entrance with a "jimmy" into the house of Mr. L. S. Shoreman, at No. 243 Clermont avenue. The noise made in breaking in the basement door attracted the attention of the inmates of the house, who were engaged on the upper floors, [illegible] drove off. The thieves evidently thought that there was no person in the house when they made the daring attempt to rob it.

NEW-JERSEY.

An unknown man was found dead in a field in Bergen Point on Monday.

The Newark Industrial Institute will close this evening with a grand concert.

A bay mare and a colt were stolen from the stables of C. Smith, Bergen Point, early Monday morning.

Ex-Sheriff Reinhardt, of Hudson County, is lying dangerously ill of diphtheria at his home, in Union Hill.

It is rumored that the Rogers Locomotive Company, of Paterson, intend purchasing a large tract of land in Elizabeth and erecting extensive machine shops upon it.

A committee from the Hudson County Freeholders visited the institution on Blackwell's Island, yesterday, to examine the almshouse pavilion system recently adopted there.

The two-year-old son of Mr. F. Hohensee fell from the second-story window of his parents' residence in High street, Elizabeth, yesterday morning, and was seriously injured.

A man who gave his name as Walter B. Law was arrested in Hoboken yesterday, charged with having defrauded a firm in Hoboken of $15 by falsely representing that he had been sent to collect a bill due N. B. Law & Co. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

A man whose name was not given, suffering from a wound in the side, was taken to Dr. Lochner, in Jersey City, last evening, for medical attendance. Having been attended to he was taken away by friends. Who he was or how he was wounded is a mystery.

Senators John R. McPherson, of Hudson; Samuel T. Smith, of Sussex; William J. Sewell, of Camden; William H. Hendrickson, of Monmouth, and Barton F. Thorne, of Burlington, have been appointed by Gov. Parker a Board of State Canvassers. The board will meet at Trenton on the 24th inst.

Nathan Aaronson, the merchant who was arrested at Hoboken, a few days ago, on a charge of having defrauded a number of New-York firms out of various sums of money, was before Judge Bedle yesterday, under writ of habeas corpus, praying for his liberty. Judge Bedle will announce his decision Saturday.

Mary Rummel, the vagrant who was found lying in the streets of Elizabeth last Saturday in a half-starved and frozen condition, died yesterday in the almshouse. She belonged to one of the most respectable families in the city, but became dissipated and fell from bad to worse, until she finally died of delirium tremens.

A couple of swindlers have been attempting to ply their vocation among the Newark jewelers. On Monday afternoon a very respectable-looking man, about fifty years old, accompanied by a younger man, went into Taylor & Lowe's store, on Broad street, and purchased several valuable and costly pieces of jewelry, ordering them to be sent to the residence of Dr. Elliott, on New street, at 5 o'clock. The messenger did not go until half an hour later, and, on reaching the house, found that no such persons lived there. The same parties visited several other stores, but were unsuccessful so far as learned.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth announces that its seventh annual course of lectures will be begun in Library Hall this evening by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., who will lecture upon the subject of "Moses." The following are the names of the succeeding lecturers, the subject of their lectures, and the date of their delivery: Dec. 9, Edward Eggleston, upon "Talk;" Dec. 23, John B. Gough, upon "Man and His Masters;" Jan. 13, Frederick Douglas, upon "Reminiscences of the Anti-Slavery Conflict;" Jan. 27, Bayard Taylor, upon "Ancient Egypt;" Feb. 10, James T. Fields, upon "Sidney Smith and His Work in Life;" Feb. 24, Lilian Edgarton, upon "Popular Shams;" March 3, Wendell Phillips, upon "Touissant L'Ouverture."

RAILROAD TOPICS.

THE COMBINATION TO CARRY OUT THE PLAN AGREED TO AT SARATOGA—THE NEW TARIFF AND THE MERCHANTS.

The railroad combination are still endeavoring to complete measures for carrying out the plan agreed to at Saratoga, and it is supposed that as soon as navigation is entirely closed a new schedule of passenger and freight rates will be put in force. The public seem to be at the mercy of these gigantic corporations, but until the increased rates are known there does not seem to be any disposition on the part of the mercantile community to grumble very much. They await events, and should the new tariff prove exorbitant no doubt some measures will be taken to meet the new aspect of affairs.

Mr. Jewett, the President of the Erie Railroad, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, yesterday, denied that the action of the ticket agents had in any manner affected his road. He was aware they were working in the interest of the New-York Central, but he did not think their influence, one way or the other, was worth much. He admitted, however, that the earnings of the road had fallen off since July, but so had the earnings of all other roads. Compared with opposing lines, Erie was, he said, doing more than its share of the business in freight and passengers. He did not seem disposed to discuss the "combination" question, and seemed quite surprised to learn that the trunk lines had entered into any combination against the public. He was sure the English stockholders would have no reason to complain of the management of the road during the ensuing year, and he apprehended no movement on their part against the present Board of Directors.

Commodore Vanderbilt, in a conversation with a representative of the *Evening Post*, when asked for an authentic statement of the Saratoga compact, said he could not give it, as he "was not present at the conference." He continued: "All the men representing or governing these railroad lines are men of sense, and it is my opinion that all should agree on proper rates, so as not to 'cut the throats' of the different parties. The New-York Central Road can live under almost any circumstances; but she does not want to swallow up all her associates. She feels in honor bound to give such aid to her near connecting lines as she can without serious injury to herself."

When the reported failure of the other roads to come to an agreement with the Baltimore and Ohio was mentioned, Commodore Vanderbilt said:

"There has been no hitch. We had a very pleasant interview in Baltimore, as pleasant a one as ever was held when so much capital was represented. I was told by some of the gentlemen present that more than one thousand millions of railroad property was represented at that meeting. I believe Mr. Garrett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, to be a high-toned, honorable man, and that he is willing to concede to any equitable arrangement between all the parties, if the equities can be got at. As to the general principles of railroading, I find by conversation with him that President Garrett exactly agrees with me on all of them; or, in other words, I agree with him so far as he has expressed his views to me."

When asked to explain his interpretation of the word "equities," as above applied, the Commodore declined to do so.

To the inquiry, "Do you consider the interests of the New-York Central road and of New-York City identical?" he replied, "Yes, and I hope every good citizen so considers."

He further said that he thought the Baltimore and Ohio road would affect the prosperity of New-York City disadvantageously, unless it was placed on a par with the other roads.

He declined to give an opinion as to the ground for the fears that have been expressed of the decadence of the prosperity of this city through the success of competing roads and canals, saying that that was a question for the merchants; and, when asked if he did not consider our facilities for handling grain wholly inadequate, said: "The New-York Central Railroad is expending large sums of money in building elevators on the Hudson River in this city. Time must tell whether they will meet the requirements, or others will be necessary."

DINNER TO GEN. J. MEREDITH READ.

On Friday evening last Gen. J. Meredith Read, United States Minister to Greece, was entertained at dinner at the Union League Club by a number of the prominent merchants and professional gentlemen of this City, Hon. William M. Evarts presided, and among those present were A. B. Darling, Charles W. Griswold, John G. Holbrook, John G. Marshall, William Orton, James E. Caldwell, Thomas Murphy, Edwards Pierrepont, Alexander H. Bullock, Elliot C. Cowdin, Richard Butler, S. P. Dewey, Thomas H. Wood, George A. Fellows, Isaac H. Bailey, Freeman J. Fithian, D. O. Mills, Josiah M. Fiske, and Dr. Vanderpoel.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Receiver of this institution, which failed on the 20th September, 1873, announces in our columns that he will pay the depositors in full on and after the 20th inst. There have been two dividends declared already, one of thirty per cent. Dec. 15, 1873, and one of fifty per cent. on the 9th of March, 1874, in all $817,638 38. There remains to be paid, $167,754 63. Prior to the payment of any dividend to depositors the debts due the Clearing-house and others secured by collaterals were paid, amounting to $628,329 46. Total, $1,613,722 47.

SCULPTURE.

A choice collection of sculpture by Marshall Wood, of London, Rauch, of Berlin, Ives, of Rome, and Park, of Florence, is on exhibition at the art gallery, No. 817 Broadway, and will be sold on Friday evening next. The collection comprises "Daphne" and "The Song of the Shirt"; "Victory," by Rauch; "Musidora," "Sans Souci," "Sappho," and "Early Sorrows." We have heretofore referred to the merits of these works. Mr. Wood's "Daphne" has justly been pronounced a *chef d'œuvre* of modern art, and his "Song of the Shirt" is a poem in marble. Rauch's "Victory," which was on view for some time at the Schaus gallery, is a worthy companion of these fine works. The figure, which is seated on a rock, waiting for the decisive moment which shall enable her to determine to whom the palm shall be awarded, is, indeed, a noble one, full of graceful lines and instinct with life.

THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL.

THE CASE CLOSED ON BOTH SIDES—THE DEFENDANT AGAIN ON THE STAND—MARY POMEROY'S WATCH AND CHAIN.

Yesterday was the twenty-second and last day of the trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning. The session of the Presbytery opened yesterday afternoon with prayer by Rev. Dr. Booth. After prayer a resolution was adopted that a committee be appointed to prepare a digest of the testimony, so that when the Presbytery found a verdict on each charge and specification it could be added without unnecessary delay to the digest prepared by the committee, and the public could thus be informed of the result as quickly as possible. Rev. Messrs. Booth, French, and Waterbury were appointed on the committee. Nearly two hours were then spent in concluding the reading of Mr. Glendenning's cross-examination. In response to further questions he said: "When she made the confession to me I had no reason to think she was lying, particularly on such a subject, and as I could see no motive for it. I never charged any of the persons she named with their crime. On the night of my arrest I said to Mr. Northrop that I had heard he knew more about the case than I did. He flew into a passion and exclaimed, "Who says I did this thing?" I smiled at his talking that way, because I had not charged him with anything.

Q.—Have you any reason to suspect the persons named by her other than her statement? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any suspicion before she told you?

Dr. Dod objected to that style of questioning, because if the witness answered he might lay himself liable to a suit for slander.

After some debate the witness answered that he had no suspicion other than that which would naturally arise from receiving the anonymous letters. He said the anonymous letters mentioned the same names, or at least some of those which were given him by Miss Pomeroy.

Dr. Horace Dean was recalled, and stated that on the morning after his arrest Mr. Glendenning called on him and showed him the letter Miss Pomeroy had given him. The witness identified the letter, and was positive that Mr. Glendenning had told him Miss Pomeroy had given it to him on Sunday, the 12th of July, Mr. Glendenning stated in his own testimony that she gave it to him on the 5th.

Rev. Mr. Moore was also recalled to identify the letter. On cross-examination he stated that he called on Mr. Glendenning the night following his arrest and had a long conversation with him. During that conversation he received the impression that Mr. Glendenning had given Miss Pomeroy the gold watch and chain. Subsequently, however, Mr. Glendenning told him that he only bought it for her at her request. The witness had a conversation with Rev. Mr. French, and that gentleman told him that Mr. Glendenning had informed him distinctly that he gave the watch and chain to Miss Pomeroy on the anniversary of her admission to the church, and as an encouragement to her to persevere in leading a Christian life. The witness was extremely reluctant to give any testimony that would have a tendency to injure Mr. Glendenning's case in the slightest degree.

Mr. Dod offered in evidence several receipts signed by Miss Pomeroy for the purposes of comparing her signature, and Dr. Imbrie offered a letter which she had written for the purpose of identifying her handwriting. Dr. Booth offered a resolution that the case be now closed, and that no further testimony be received. He thought the Presbytery was weary of the case, and had evidence enough to give a righteous verdict. After a long and warm debate the resolution was adopted. Mr. Riggs, of counsel for the prosecution, announced that he reserved to himself the right to enter a written protest against this action of the Presbytery, should he, after due deliberation, consider such a course advisable. A commission was appointed to take the testimony of Rev. Mr. French, who is ill, and then the Presbytery adjourned to meet at Dr. Imbrie's church on Monday, the 30th inst.

WRESTLING.

A SEVERE CONTEST BETWEEN JAMES BATLEY AND DAVID HOWARD FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF NEW-JERSEY—DESCRIPTION OF THE MEN AND THE BATTLE—BATLEY THE WINNER.

A wrestling match for $500 and the championship of New-Jersey, between James Batley, of Hibernia, N. J., and David Howard, of Trenton, N. J., took place at Hibernia yesterday afternoon. The match was arranged two weeks ago, when the men and their backers met and signed articles to wrestle in Devonshire style, best two in three fair back falls, two shoulders and one hip, or two hips and one shoulder to touch the ground to constitute a fall. Howard recently won the championship in a contest at Hibernia. He is five feet seven inches in height, and weighs 150 pounds. Batley is an English wrestler and recently arrived in this country. He stands five feet eight inches in his stockings, and weighs 147 pounds. He is a miner, and pursues his occupation at Hibernia. The contest was looked forward to with eager interest, and Howard's friends backed him heavily, so confident were they that he would win. Batley's friends were equally as confident, and readily accepted the odds offered by the opposition.

At 2 P. M. the preliminaries were all arranged. James Clifford was chosen umpire for Howard, while Richard Manning was selected umpire for Batley. Charles H. Stanhope, of Frankford, Penn., was chosen referee. The contestants, dressed in tights and loose canvas jackets, entered the arena shortly after 2 o'clock, and the match immediately commenced. The men advanced in a stooping attitude and watched each other for a few seconds before grasping each other above the waist. Betting was, $50 to $40 on the champion, and Batley's supporters readily accepted the odds. The men jerked and twisted each other to and fro, and kicked each other's legs, thus bruising them severely in spite of the padding wrapped around them. A desperate struggle followed, during which the men threw each other on their heads and faces. After wrestling twenty-eight minutes Batley threw Howard over his head and succeeded in landing him fairly on his back, amid loud cheers. He was accordingly declared the winner of the first fall. In the second inning Howard was still the favorite. After kicking each other's legs, and tugging and jerking each other for thirty minutes, Howard got a "hip-lock" on Batley. The latter failed to twist out or evade it, and Howard threw him and gained the second fall, amid tremendous cheering. The men had now been wrestling an hour, and each had gained a fall. Both were exhausted, and their legs were badly bruised from the kicking process. Howard was still the favorite, and his friends were confident that he would win. The final bout was a desperate one, and the men strained every nerve to win. It was a desperate struggle for fifty minutes, when Batley got a firm lock on Howard and threw him heavily. Howard twisted his leg, dislocated his knee, and sprained his ancle. He was unable to wrestle any longer, and the referee declared Batley the winner. The contest lasted one hour and fifty-one minutes. Howard's friends lost heavily.

FACTORY GIRLS ON STRIKE.

A "lock-out" has taken place at the Adams Mosquito Netting Mill, in Paterson, N. J., in consequence of a refusal of the girls employed there to work for three and a quarter cents a cut. The girls say that some time ago Mr. Adams entered into a contract to pay them four and a half cents a cut for a year, but about four months ago he told them that if they would work for three and a quarter cents he would keep the mill running all Winter; otherwise he would be compelled to shut down. The girls consented on condition that in the Spring the prices would be advanced again. Last week the mill was shut down almost entirely, and work will not be resumed unless the hands agree to his terms. The girls say that at four and a half cents they can only make from $6 to $7 a week, and the work is very laborious.

OUT OF WORK.

The Detroit *Post* says that at the municipal court in that city, Saturday, eight able-bodied men, the youngest eighteen and the oldest but thirty-two years of age, voluntarily pleaded guilty to charges of vagrancy, and asked to be sent up. They were all sober, honest looking fellows, and stated that they had striven earnestly and in good faith to find employment of any kind, but had failed. They were homeless and penniless, and rather than steal would prefer to go to the House of Correction for the Winter. The Police Justice, while regretting the necessity which compelled honest men to eat of prison fare and associate with criminals to keep from starving, complied with their request, and each of the applicants was sent up for four months.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

In the Troy *Times* of Monday evening we read the following: "Rev. Mr. Caird last week went to Wilkesbarre, Penn., to attend a funeral. On his return, being anxious to reach home, he endeavored to secure a seat on a coal train which left Waverly, N. J., at 4 o'clock. He arrived just as the coal train was moving off, and ran after it, but in the darkness stumbled over a switch-rod and struck heavily against the rail, cutting his hand and bruising him so that he was unable to rise. He was just nearing unconsciousness when the terrible thought flashed through his mind that a passenger train was momentarily expected. This roused him and he tried to crawl from the track, but could not. Finally by a desperate effort he managed to roll over once or twice, and just as he cleared the track the locomotive came whizzing by."

[Advertisement.]

Lord's Dyeing and Cleaning Stores, No. 111 Eighth avenue, No. 630 Broadway, and No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street. Lord's "French Black" for dress goods and dry cleaning for velvets, silks, laces feathers, gloves, &c.

[Advertisement.]

FANCY FURS.—Handsome and varied displays are made at KNOX'S stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ladies, call and make your selections without delay.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Goethe, for Hamburg.—Rev. S. R. Wynkoop, Mrs. Aurelia Wynkoop, Miss Mary L. Morris, Giraud Graham, Mrs. Elisa Graham, Miss Julie Coit, Miss A. Ewebank, Miss Ellen R. North, Louis Lesausse, Pierre Humeau, Sidor Laserowitsch, F. Sigrist, Albert Wolff, Christ. Boehe, Mrs. Emilie Boehe and infant, Mrs. Math. Sinner, Sigmund Sessler, B. Martinez, J. L. Vermeil, H. Merle, Ferdinand Helbig, Mrs. Mary Wagner and daughter, Peter Baier, P. Schulz, O. Larsen, Phil. Altbayer, Aug. Westphal, Miss Barbara Hesser, Charles Puls, Miss Josephine Krause, Miss Marie Bartels, J. P. Bourquin, George Lagg, J. Loewe.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool—Miss Armfield, James Armstrong, Alfred Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ashhurst, two children, and man servant, Joseph Belancourt, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Miss Bell and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Birdsall, Theodore B. Bronson, Henry Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Buell, Miss Buell, Master Buell, Miss Mary Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Cady, Peter L. Cameron, Miss Bertha Chapman, J. H. Chapman, Gen. Comstock, Francis Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Davison, Miss Alice M. Davison, Louis V. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. G. Domeney, Tracy B. Edson, Miss Mary A. Edson, Miss Susan M. Edson, Dr. Eusebio Escalante, P. H. Ewing, Mr. Fletcher, R. J. Ford, David Forrester, Miss Gamble, Mrs. M. S. Gill, Miss Elizabeth Gold, W. E. Goschen, R. N. Gourdin, Lieut. J. M. Grant, J. S. Irvin, Mrs. Jewell and two daughters, L. E. Jones, Miss Jones, friend and maid, Miss A. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Leiber, two children and nurse, Dr. J. S. Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McDevitt, Mrs. Machefert and three children, Mrs. Mawry, Miss M. T. Meert, Mr. Megaw, H. Messimer, W. H. Mitchel, F. Hugh Keys Nichols, Joseph Orgill, Fred. Orgill, Miss M. R. Palmer, Alvaro Peon De Rigle, Pedro Peon De Rigle, Ellis Phillips, John A. Post, Frank Priest, F. Quezada, Miss E. Quezada, Miss F. Quezada, Mrs. Redden, Master Redden, J. Rew, Col. Robertson, W. A. Ross, Mr. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rutter and two daughters, Col. Samuel Tate and wife, Dr. Theyer, Mrs. D. Toffey, child, and maid, Miss Toussaint, S. W. Vint, Miss S. F. Waldron, Mrs. D. Watts, Miss Watts, and two children, R. West, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Sanford, Miss Schenck and sister, J. F. Schenck, Mr. and Miss George L. Schuyler, D. Stein, Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Van Nest and maid, J. E. Van Winkle, R. M. Vermilye, H. Veruet, Frederick Victor, J. H. Wheeler, S. H. Whitlock, William Whitlock, J. P. Wilder, G. G. Wolff, Gen. H. G. Wright, Miss Winifred Wright, Charles Webb, William Cole.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:50 | Sun sets.....4:40 | Moon sets..12:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:06 | Gov. Island..3:05 | Hell Gate...4:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......TUESDAY, Nov. 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Leo, Daniels, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Goethe, (Ger.,) Wilson, Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Helios, (Ger.,) Krugel, Havre, France, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Doris Eckhoff, Hone, Liverpool, J. Zittlosen; Octorara, (Br.,) McBride, St. Johns, N. F., Hewlett & Torrance; Jane, (Br.,) Williams, St. Johns, N. F., R. B. Borland; Antonio M., (Ital.,) Marini, Penarth Roads, J. Benham; Norge, (Norw.,) Hansen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Tetens and Bockmann; Pillau, (Ger.,) Kuhr, Savannah, Ga., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Abraham, (Dutch,) Visser, Morgan Pill, Tetens & Bockmann; Fortuna, (Port.,) Mesquita, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; P. M. Tinker, Barnard, St. Jago de Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; San Raffaele, (Ital.,) Cacaco, Marseilles, Lauro, Storey & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Nov. 4, and Havre 7th, with mdse. and 384 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had fine weather and moderate winds the entire passage; Nov. 11, lat. 49 17, lon. 34 50, passed an Eagle steamer bound E.; 14th, lat. 43 22, lon. 56 57, passed Bremen steamer Admiral Tegethoff, bound E.; 15th, lat 41 03, lon. 65 48, passed a National steamer bound E.; 16th, lat. 41 04, lon. 66, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.; 16th, lat. 40 30, lon. 67 50, passed bark Chepica, (Br.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans Nov. 8, and South-west Pass 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. Nov. 12, lat. 27 15, lon. 79 50, passed an American bark bound N., showing No. 222 on a white flag; same day, saw bark Rebecca Camana, bound N.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool Nov. 7, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 135 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Nov. 9, lat. 50 56, lon. 14 43, passed a Cunard steamer bound E; 15th, lat. 42 35, lon. 54 32, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Nov. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Lancaster, Mills, Port Royal, S. C., 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship Leonard, (Russ.,) Petsell, Liverpool 51 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons—vessel to Funch Edye & Co. Came middle passage, and had strong westerly gales.

Bark Hedwig, (Ger.,) Warnken, Gergenti 60 ds., with sulphur to Charles Luling & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 10.

Bark Droning Louise, (Norw.,) Hendricksen, Rotterdam 51 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Bark Minerva, (Ital.,) Galliano, Lynn 58 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Myrtle, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Roberts, Little Harbor, N. F., 19 ds., with fish to R. P. Currie & Co.

Bark Francisco, Chiazzaro, (Ital.,) Pizzardo, Rotterdam 68 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Afton, (of Eastport,) Copp, Denia 35 ds., with fruit to Gomez & Arquimbau—vessel to John Boynton's Son. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 15.; Nov. 14, lat. 37 30, lon. 73 40, spoke schr. Lucy M. Story, bound S.

Brig H. H. McGilvery, Stubbs, Bath 5 ds., with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Kossak, Smith, Boston, in ballast to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Open Sea, French, Philadelphia, for Sands Point.

Schr. West Side, (of Brookhaven,) Kirby, Corpus Christi 24 ds., with hides, &c., to J. H. Brower.

Schr. Wm. Starrett, Dexter, of and 12 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to order—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. H. H. Seavey, Lee, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Convoy, French, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Hyena, Gott, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Alma, Beebe, Cherryfield, with lumber to Nelson & Co.

Schr. Kate Mitchell, Mott, Gardiner, with lumber to J. S. Green.

Schr. Alma, Johnson, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, McDougal, Boothbay, with fish to order.

Schr. Mott Haven, Collins, Calais, with lumber to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Lizzie Lee, Sharp, Lamoine, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. James Holmes, (new, of Belfast, 180 tons,) Ryder, Ellsworth, with lumber to King & Co.

Schr. May Flower, Mason, Nantucket, with fish to Miller & Co.

Schr. Gentile, Eldridge, Rockland, with lime to J. H. Haviland.

Schr. Gov. Cony, Riley, with lumber to order.

Schr. Dresden, (of Machias,) Trafton, Shulee, N. S., with spiling to Wilson Godfred.

Schr. Benjamin, Elwood, Whiting, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Annie Cotter, McLaughlin, of and 9 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Saratoga, Nickerson, Gardiner, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. Rival, Greene, Gardiner, with lumber to J. S. Green.

Schr. Kate Newman, Newman, Fall River.
Schr. Sparkle, Brock, Fall River.
Schr. Foam, Daniels, Fall River.
Schr. Maria E. Hearn, Allen, Cromwell.
Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Lovell, New-London.
Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to Miller & Co.
Schr. G. L. Daboll, Tucker, Nantucket, with fish to order.
Schr. Isabella Jewett, Holmes, Newport.
Schr. J. Nelson, Hunter, Providence.
Schr. C. C. Sadler, Douglas, Stonington.
Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hallett, Stonington.
Schr. Montrose, Freeman, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Natt, Barker, New-Haven.
Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, Stonington.
Schr. D. T. Willetts, Staplings, Providence.
Schr. A. Heaton, Lyons, Somerset.
Schr. Justice, Lynn, Narragansett Pier.
Schr. E. H. Brazos, Taylor, Pawtucket.
Schr. J. H. Lanphear, Gould, Salem, for Port Johnson.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Steelman, Salem, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. C. Cottingham, Ayres, Salem, for Philadelphia.
Schr. American Eagle, Truelove, Fall River.
Schr. Victory, Booth, Salem.
Schr. Arctic, Matthews, Providence.
Schr. Fashion, Carberry, Providence.
Schr. Imogene Diverty, Frost, Providence.
Schr. David Faust, Cole, Boston.
Schr. Union, Dolliver, Providence.
Schr. Laura H. Jones, Cozzens, Providence.
Schr. Alleghany, Arey, Providence.
Schr. A. F. Boardman, Boyd, Providence.
Schr. Charles Carroll, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Ellen A. Ames, Endicott, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. George D. Brown, Godney, Fall River.
Schr. Richard M. Johnson, Conness, Fall River.
Schr. Planter, Harding, Fall River.
Schr. Rienzi, Cobleigh, Fall River.
Schr. Leontine, Pratt, Fall River.
Schr. R. S. Newcomb, Higgins, Wellfleet, for Virginia.
Schr. Sharpshooter, Clark, Somerset.
Schr. Balloon, Carter, Wickford.
Schr. J. H. Tripp, Smith, Chatham.
Schr. Atlantic, Bearse, Hyannis, for Virginia.
Schr. Dictator, Eldridge, Harwich, with fish to order.
Schr. C. G. Crosby, Moore, Wellfleet, with fish to order.
Schr. Mary Augusta, Holt, Pawtucket.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S.; raining.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Goethe, for Hamburg; Leo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond; North Point, for Philadelphia; bark Vier Gebroeders, for Amsterdam; schr. Leona, for Corpus Christi.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—Arr. steamer Wm. Laurence, Boston; bark Oblich, Dublin, via New-York; schrs. C. F. Baker, Boston; Hattie H. Bangs, New-York; George Peabody, Matanzas.

Cld. bark Viandra, Lynn, Eng.; brig David Bugbee, Genoa; steamer Raleigh, Wilmington; bark Lady Milne, Norfolk; schr. M. E. Young, Hoboken.

BANGOR—Sld. 16th, brigs Maria Wheeler, Havana; Benj. Carver, Boston; schrs. John Wentworth, New-York; Emeline, and D. K. Arey, Boston.

BOSTON, 17th.—Arr. schrs. L. W. Wheeler, Philadelphia; Kate, Halifax.

Also, arr. steamer Leopold, Albertson, from Philadelphia; schrs. L. A. Van Brunt, Tooker, from Wilmington, N. C.; W. S. Jordan, Crowell, from Baltimore; Thomas Booz, Somers, from Philadelphia; S. S. Hudson, Hudson, do.; John Middleton, Jr., Townsend, do.; Maggie Mulvey, Henderson, do.

Below, brig Charles Miller, New-York.

Cld. steamer Linda, St. Johns, via Yarmouth; bark Louise, Cork, for orders.

BRISTOL, Nov. 16.—Sld. schr. Sarah J. Smith, New-York.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, New-York; schr. E. B. Wheaton, Philadelphia; steamer Equator, Philadelphia; schrs. F. E. McDonald, New-York; Jennie E. Simmons, Philadelphia.

Sld. schr. Gulf Stream, New-York.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 17.—Sld. 16th, schr. Isaac H. Borden, New-York.

GALVESTON, Nov. 17.—Arr. barks Lizzie Wright, New-York; Yarmouth, Liverpool; J. G. Norwood, Camden, Me.; St. Claves, Liverpool; schr. B. B. Church, New-York.

MOBILE, Oct. 17.—Cld. brig Wasa, for Havre.

NEWBURN, N. C., Oct.—Arr. steam-ship James A. Gary, Baltimore.

Schr. Rodella Blew, Philadelphia, for Newbern, coal-laden, is ashore at Hatteras. No particulars.

NEWPORT.—Arr 15th, schrs. Lucy B. Ives, Philadelphia; brig James Crosby, Bangor, for New-York; Lizzie B. Gregg, Portland, for Philadelphia; Kate Mitchell, Rockland, for New-York; Sedonia, Damarescotta, for Cambridge, Md., and all sld. the 16th.

Also sld. 16th, schrs. Atlantic, Hyannis, for Virginia; Planter, Chatham, for New-York; Dictator, Harwick, for Virginia; Carrie G. Crosby, Wellfleet, for Virginia.

NORWICH, Nov. 17.—Sld. schr. Lady Emma, for New-York.

PAWTUCKET, Nov. 17.—Arr. 16th, schr. Wm. Voorhies, Haverstraw.

PENSACOLA, Nov. 17.—Arr. bark Ann Elizabeth, Cienfuegos; schr. T. G. Waner, Trinidad.

Cld. schr. Clara Montgomery, Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Arr. brig Woodland, Leghorn; schrs. Light of the East, Turk Island; West End, Fall River; E. T. Cottingham, Boston; S. A. Hoffman, Wilmington, N. C.; the latter lost part of her deck load of shingles off Cape Lookout.

Below, schrs. F. B. Colton, Alice B., J. W. Vanneman, Sophia Wilson, and P. Scribner, Boston; Wild Pigeon, Dighton, and W. F. Garrison, Pawtucket.

Cld. steamer Pioneer, Wilmington, N. C.; bark Cienfuegos, Havana; schr. Arthur L., Yarmouth; steamer Fanita, New-York; barks Alfen, (Norw.,) Dublin, and Margarita, Oporto; schr. A. Richardson, Bull River.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 17.—Arr., schrs. Eleanore, Virginia, for Bath, and Thos. R. Pilsbury, Savannah.

Cld., brig Elizabeth Winslow, Cardenas; steamer Chesapeake, New-York; schr. J. B. Willard, Philadelphia.

Sld. Nov. 16, schr. H. H. Fisher, New-York.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 16.—Arr. brig Valencia, Salt Key, T. I.

Cld. schr. Julia Clinch, (Br.,) St. Andrews, N. B.

Sld. schr. Emeline E. Potter, Port Johnson; Martha P. King, Poughkeepsie.

SOUTH-WEST PASS, Nov. 17.—Arr. bark John Read.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Cld. ships Charger, Cork; Ellen Goodspeed, Queenstown; brig Union, Liverpool; bark Johann Irgens, (Norw.,) Falmouth. Spoken Oct. 21, lat. 9 42 N., lon. 122 50 W., ship Knight, of Snowdon, (Br.,) San Francisco Sept. 25, for Queenstown.

TYBEE, Ga., Nov. 17.—Arr. steamers Wyoming, Philadelphia; San Jacinta, New-York, and Somerset, Boston; bark Floro, (Span.,) Havana.

WICKFORD, R. I., Nov. 15.—Arr. schr. Lucy Baker, Bangor.

Sld. schr. Active, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov 16.—Arr. schrs. Ruth Darling, Searport, and James Haigh, Philadelphia; steamers Achilles, New-York, and Rebecca Clyde, Baltimore.

Sld. brigs Mira, (Nor.,) Liverpool, and Lucille, Baltimore. Steamer Ashland, Havana for Baltimore, put in here yesterday, short of coal, and sailed to-day for her destination.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Nov. 17.—A heavy fog prevails here, and nothing is passing either way. The steamer Alliance, from Norfolk, passed up, and the schr. Emily McLain, for Quincy, passed down last evening.

Noon.—Passed up, steamer Juniata, from New-Orleans and Havana; schrs. Sofia Wilson, Alice A., J. W. Vanneman, and Frank B. Colton, from Boston; William F. Garrison, from Pawtucket; Wild Pigeon, from Dighton; Martha Innis, from Sagua.

Several schrs. are below coming up.

Past down, German ship Constantia, for Bremen; schrs. James Martin and John Johnson, for Boston; Joseph Baymore, for Cambridge; E. G. Irwin, for Providence; C. J. Willard, for Portland.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 17.—The United States steamer Powhattan, Capt. Jowett, from New-Orleans, arr. in the Roads last evening. All well.

Arr. brig Castilian, from Cienfuegos, for Boston. She encountered heavy weather off Hatteras; split sails; sprung topgallantmast; is short of provisions.

Also arr. bark Investigator, from Bordeaux, for orders.

Also arr. Austrian bark Sesti Dubroraci, from Dublin, in ballast, seeking.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Arr., steam-ship Centipedes, Miller, Philadelphia. Brig Chas. Miller, Hinckley, New-York. Schrs. Katie G. Robinson, Robinson, Philadelphia; Garland, Libby, Elizabethport; Carrie Jones, Dolcord, New-York.

Spoken Nov. 16, off Cape Cod, brig Starlight, from Baltimore for Bangor.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Cld. schr. John H. Perry, Hawes, New-Bedford.

Arr. schr. Alice B. Bassett, Boston.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 17.—Arr. steamer, Mediator, Mastin, Fernandina.

Cld. steamer Colvert, Foley, Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 17.—Arr. schr. J. E. Simmons, Philadelphia; steamer Equator, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Gulf Stream, New-York.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 17.—The bark Ingolf sld. for Baltimore, and the schr. Quoddy, for Chester, Penn., this morning. The schr. C. P. Gerrish remains. The steamer Albemarle has arr. from New-York.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—Arr. steamers F. W. Brune, Foster, New-York; Vineland, Bowen, New-York; John S. Shriver, Wood, Philadelphia; schr. M. B. Rulon, Rulon, Hoboken.

Below, steamer Scandinavian, Smith, Liverpool.

Cld. steamers Wm. Woodward, Young, New-York; Wm. Whilden, Riggin, Philadelphia; schr. G. E. Young, Marshall, Hoboken.

Sld. schr. Thomas Fitch, Curacoa.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Cld. ship L. L. Sturgis, Liverpool; brig Nueva, Barcelona; steamer Gracia, Liverpool; bark Vole, London.

Passes, arr. inside, bark Kate Carm, Portsmouth.

Sld. steamer Palm, Liverpool.

GALVESTON, Nov. 17.—Cld. brig F. H. Mason, on a whaling cruise.

NEWCASTLE, Del., 17th—P. M.—Passed up this P. M., schrs. Benj. W. Robinson, Boston; Marion H. Rand, do.; T. R. Baird, do.; Mary G. Narr, do.; Thos. W. Haven, Portsmouth; Margaret Sewell, Gardiner; Mary Mears, Bangor; Maggie Cummins, Cohasset; James S., James S. Shindler, Marblehead; Bertha J. Fellows, Vinal Haven; Mary Smith, Salem; Lizzie Carr, Boston; Welsher, Kelly, Deer Isle; Mary J. Lee, Bangor, (with jibboom broken off and head-gear carried away, having had a collision;) Hugh B. McCauley, Boston; P. Keller, Providence.

Passed down this afternoon, schr. Maud, Portland, (anchored off, and still remains;) bark Elena, (Br.,) Antwerp.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 14.—Brigs Starlight, from Baltimore, for Bangor; H. H. McGilvery, New-York. The brig Lewis Clark, from Bangor, for Philadelphia, anchored on Nantucket Shoals last night during a northerly gale, when she broke her windlass and was obliged to slip her large anchor and chain.

Also arr. schr. Lucy Holmes, Quinn, Hayti 23 ds., and for Boston, was in co., at Fortune Island Oct. 31, with the brig Gipsey (Dan.) and the schr. Brave, of Hancock, Me., from Gonaives, for Boston, and the schrs. Carrie A. Clark, of New-York, from St. Domingo for do., and Sargent S. Day, of Belfast, from Nevassa, for do., the latter having lost her foremast head the same day.

Also arr. schrs. Maggie Mulvey, Emma M. Fox, and John Middleton, Jr., from Philadelphia, for Boston; Alpine, from Hoboken, for do.; Astoria, from do., for Salem; Dexter Clark, from Port Johnson, for do.; H. A. DeWitt, from Weehawken, for Augusta; Trade Wind, from New-York, for Bangor; Mary and Eliza, from New-London, for Newburyport; T. Benedict, from South Amboy, for Portland; Almeda, from do., for Portsmouth; Manna Loa, New-York, for Machias; Acacia, (Br.,) Stamford, Conn., for St. John, N. B.; Malabar, Bangor, for Fall River; Clara Rankin, do., for Bridgeport; Hassbinger, do., for Newport; Louisa Smith, do., for Philadelphia; A. M. Cloutman, Rockport, Me., for New-York; Laconia, Rockland, for New-York; Cocheco, Camden, for New-York; Nellie Treat, Frankfort, for New-York; Wm. H. Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., for New-York; Robert Byron, Frankfort, for New-York; Frederick Hall, Calais, for New-York; Vineyard, Provincetown, for New-York; Francis Arthemus, Shulee, N. S., for Providence; Lily B. French, Bangor, for New-York; Geo. W. Glover, Rockland, for New-York.

Returned schr. Owen P. Hinds.

Sld. brig H. H. McGilvery; schrs. Sotie, Malabar, and Harbinger.

Nov. 15, arr. schrs. Wm. S. Farwell, Port Johnson, for Rockland; Elvie Davis, Boston, to Philadelphia; Fannie Hanmer, Nantucket, for Philadelphia; Geo. Gilman, Lubec, for New-York; Ellen H. Gott, Camden, for New-York; James Holmes, and Geo. B. Ferguson, Ellsworth, for Roundout; Five Sisters, Machias, for Newport; Mary F. Cushman, Bangor, for Providence; Sallie M. Evans, Boston, for Mosquito Inlet; Abbott Lawrence, do., for Port Johnson.

Sld. brigs Walter Howes, Starlight, and Manzanilla; schrs. H. L. Curtis, Clara W. Elwell, Thomas R. Pillsbury, Constitution, Raven, Tautamount, William Flint, Carrie Jones, Florida, Moses Eddy, G. W. Baldwin, Lamapa, Saxon, Herald, T. S. McLellan, Glanmire, (Br.,) Garland, Monticello, Banvard, Maggie Mulvey, Emma M. Fox, Owen P. Hinds, Acacia, (Br.,) Dexter, Clark, Trade Wind, H. A. Dewitt, John Middleton, Jr., Mary and Eliza, Nellie Treat, Astoria, Lily B. French, Manna Loa, Almeda, and William S. Farwell.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 17.—Arr. brig Leonie, St. Pierre; schrs. Carrie, Boston, and Ocean Queen, Portland; bark Albion, Liverpool.

Cld. Nov. 16, bark Inversk, Liverpool.

Sld. Nov. 15, barks Ackna, Sligo and Counties of Durham, Goughal.

HALIFAX—Arr. 16th, steamer George Shattuck, from St. Pierre; schr. Candor Swain, Boston.

Arr. 17th, schrs. Jersen, New-York; Ellen, Francis Bay, to Gloucester.

Sld., steam-ship Prussian, Newfoundland and Liverpool.

HONG KONG, Nov. 16th.—Arr. steam-ship Vasco De Gamo, from San Francisco, via Yokohama.

Shelborne, N. S., and Advance, Rio Janeiro; ship Colonial Empire, Quebec; bark Sonbad, London, for Mobile.

The damage to steamer Darion was confined to the cargo, and was chiefly by water.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Nov. 17.—Arr. bark Gladstone, Montevideo.

Sld. brig Eagle, Porto Rico.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Sld. for the United States, Ceylon and Weser.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., Lavinia, Prodromo, Raffaele Ligure, and La Gloire.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., Rinnovato, Kate Crosby, Happy Home, and Roska.

Also arr. out, St. Olaf, Busy, Vittoria, and Bounding Billow.

The bark Harriet Hickman has arrived at Cardiff much damaged, having been in collision.

The bark Zingarella, from Boston, for Goree, has put back to St. Vincent damaged. She was in collision.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 17.—The steam-ship Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, from Liverpool, arr. off Brow Head last evening.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 17.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Neckar, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Nov. 7, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York,

Having completed their new works for the manufacture of Plated Ware, are now producing, by improved processes, ware superior to any before offered.

Being made of the best hard white metal and SILVER, SOLDERED IN EVERY PART, it is almost indestructible by use.

The forms are designed with reference to real service, and the ornamentation is free from the showiness that usually distinguishes plated from silver ware, the greatest care having been taken to produce articles to meet the wants of the best City trade.

In order to make room for a complete stock of the above goods, their stock from English and other makers will be sold at reduced prices.

TIFFANY & CO. also call attention to their stock of TABLE CUTLERY from the best Sheffield makers.

B. L. Solomon & Sons,
657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

ARE NOW OFFERING AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS AT PRICES THAT WILL WELL REPAY AN INSPECTION BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

LACE CURTAINS,
Nottingham Curtains,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
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Furniture Coverings,
COMPRISING EVERY NEW FABRIC NOW BEING PRODUCED IN EUROPE.
Cretonnes and Satines,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES.
Gilt Window Shades,
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PIANO & TABLE COVERS,
Clocks, Ornaments, Pedestals, Easels,
AND A VARIETY OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR
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THE
GORHAM
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Is the best plated ware now made, possessing the elements of pure Silver in solidity, beauty, finish, and extreme durability; also, in its clear, ringing tone when struck with a hard substance. It is not easily bruised or dented. At RETAIL by
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SILVERSMITHS,
No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway,
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JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS,
No. 3 Maiden Lane.

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS $1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one. PEREGO, 85 Nassau St. N. Y.

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Elegant Sash Ribbons
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RIBBONS, VELVETS, AND SILKS.

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COOPER INSTITUTE BUILDING, CORNER STORE.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.
o7-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.
EDWARD ANTHONY, THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER, } Executors.
m201aw6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFFIN, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated the 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.
ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.
jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the first day of September, 1874.
JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.
s2-1aw6mW*

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union... 81	100 Quicksilver...... 32⅞
700 do........ 80⅞	300 North-western...... 42½
1300 do........ 80¾	200 do........ 42⅝
400 do........ 80⅝	1500 do........ 42½
300 do.......s3. 80⅞	600 do........ 42⅝
1900 Pacific Mail...... 45⅞	500 do........ 42¾
600 do......s3. 45¾	800 do.......s3. 42⅝
100 do......b3. 45¾	1800 do........ 42⅝
500 do........ 45⅝	100 do......b10. 42¾
200 do........ 45½	2500 do........ 42½
300 do........ 45⅝	2300 do........ 42⅝
100 do........ 45½	200 Han. & St. Jo..s4. 27¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...102¼	100 do........ 27½
12 do.......c.102¼	100 St. L. & K. C....s3. 22¾
36 do........102¼	200 At. & Pac. Pref... 14½
100 do........102⅛	100 do........ 14¾
700 do........102	100 do.......c. 14⅞
300 Union Pacific...... 36⅛	100 do......b30. 15
2000 do......s3. 36	100 do........ 15
1500 do........ 36	100 do......b3. 15
1100 do........ 35⅞	500 do........ 15¼
300 do........ 35¾	200 do........ 15½
400 do........ 35⅝	700 St. Paul...... 37⅛
400 do........ 35⅝	700 do........ 37
500 do.......s3. 35½	1100 do........ 36⅞
1500 do........ 35½	1100 do........ 37
200 Erie Railway...... 29⅝	200 do.......s3. 36⅞
100 do......s3. 29¼	100 St. Paul Pref...s3. 57
200 do........ 29¼	100 do........ 57
600 do........ 29⅜	100 do......s3. 57⅛
800 do........ 29¼	200 do........ 57
600 do........ 29¼	100 do........ 56⅞
300 Tol. & Wabash...... 32¾	100 Rock Island..b3. 101¼
600 do........ 32⅝	48 do........ 101
200 do.......s3. 32½	200 do........ 101⅛
700 do........ 32½	100 do........ 101
700 do.......s3. 32⅝	100 do........ 100⅞
700 do........ 32¼	200 do.......s3. 100⅞
2800 do........ 32⅝	82 Pittsburg...... 87½
300 do.......s3. 32⅜	3700 Ohio and Miss... 31⅞
1700 Lake Shore...... 82⅛	1000 do......b3. 32
1500 do.......s3. 82⅛	300 do........ 32
400 do........ 82	2300 do........ 31⅞
400 do........ 82	1500 do........ 31¾
2700 do.......s3. 81⅞	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 41
1200 do......b3. 81⅞	300 do........ 41½
1800 do.......s3. 81¾	300 do........ 42½
800 do........ 81⅞	200 do........ 42¾
1700 do........ 81⅝	165 do........ 43
800 do.......s3. 81⅝	100 do........ 43¼
200 do........ 81½	100 do........ 43¾
2400 do........ 81⅝	100 do........ 44
100 North-west. Pref. 61	100 do........ 44¼
100 do........ 60½	200 do........ 44½
500 do........ 60¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62, Cld. bds...'62.111½	$50,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.......b. c.112½
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.112½	10,000 do......s3.112½
10,000 U.S.6s,Cur.118⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 95¼	90 Harlem R. R. b. c.131
1,000 N.C.6s, o.J.&J. 30	100 St. L., K. C. & N. b. c. 23¾
2,000 do.......b. c. 30½	6 do........ 22¾
1,000 N.C.F. ct,'66. 21½	800 C. & N. W.....b. c. 42½
20,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coupon...... 57½	100 do........ 42¼
	400 do........ 42½
4,000 do........ 57⅝	50 do........ 42⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex coupon...... 57	300 do........ 42⅝
	900 do........ 42⅝
4,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 57	200 do........ 42⅝
3,000 Va. 6s, Con... 57	100 do........ 42⅞
7,000 Va. 6s, C., 2d s. 45	1100 do........ 42½
3,000 Va. 6s, Defer'd. 12	700 do........ 42½
4,000 do........ 12⅛	25 do........ 42
10,000 Ala. 8s, '86...... 50	600 do........ 42⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. C.. 87	600 do........ 42⅝
6,000 C. & N. W. Con. coup. G. bds.... 85	200 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 60
	100 do........ 60¼
10,000 N. J. C. Conv.103½	1000 do........ 60⅜
2,000 L. S. C. coup., 1st........ 103¼	100 do........ 60⅜
	100 do........ 60½
2,000 do........ 103	34 M. & Essex.b. c.s3. 98⅜
10,000 M. & E. 6s, '71. 98	50 do........ 98⅝
5,000 Erie 4th...... 97	500 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 36⅛
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 99⅞	500 do........ 37
25,000 N. Y. C. 1st. C.111½	100 do.......s3. 37⅛
2,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.108	100 do........ 37
20,000 C. P. Gold bds. 95¾	50 do........ 36⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st. c. 90	200 do........ 37⅛
18,000 do........ 90⅛	300 do........ 37⅛
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 76⅝	1800 do........ 37⅛
1,000 do........ 76¼	1100 do.......s3. 37¼
1,000 B. F. 7s, L. G. 88¼	600 do........ 37⅛
3,000 Pac. R. of M. 1st. 85	2600 do........ 37⅛
15,000 do........ 85½	200 do........ 37⅛
10,000 do........ 85¾	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b. c. 57
10,000 do........ 86	100 do........ 57⅛
14,000 do......s10. 85½	100 do........ 57¼
9,000 A. & T. H. Inc. 72¾	100 do........ 56⅞
1,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.1st.110	100 do........ 57
5,000 T. & W. C. G. 59	200 Chic. & R. I..b. c.101
1,000 West. Un. 7s. 99½	100 do........ 100⅞
2,000 R. & sem. 1st.108⅜	100 do......s3.100⅞
13 Metropolitan Bk.134¾	900 T., W. & W...b. c. 32⅜
13 Bk. of Republic. 104⅛	1000 do........ 32⅜
5 Bk. State of N. Y.115	600 do.......b3. 32⅝
100 D. & H. Canal... 116	300 D., L. & W.b. c.s3.109⅛
73 do........ 116	600 St. L., K. C. & N. Pref..........b. c. 23
100 Q. M. Co. b. c.b3. 32½	100 do........ 24
200 Quick. Pref....b. c. 39	100 do........ 25¾
100 Penn. Coal....b. c.245	100 do........ 26
700 West. Un...b. c.s3. 80⅛	200 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 45
2900 do........ 80⅝	500 do........ 45¼
700 do........ 80½	200 do.......s3. 45¼
1200 do.......b3. 80½	300 do........ 46
200 L.S.&M.S.b. c.b3. 81⅝	100 do........ 46⅜
1600 do........ 81⅝	300 do........ 46⅜
1600 do......s3. 81⅝	100 do........ 46¾
700 do.......b3. 81½	100 do........ 47⅛
500 do........ 81⅝	300 do........ 47¼
1700 do.......s3. 81⅝	700 do........ 48⅜
200 do........ 81¾	200 do........ 48⅛
200 do......s3. 81⅝	200 do........ 47⅞
100 do........ 81⅝	500 do........ 48
300 do.......c. 81⅝	100 do........ 47½
5 Adams Express...119¾	100 do........ 47½
500 American Ex... 64¼	100 A. & T. H. b. c.s3. 8
15 do.......b. c. 64¾	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 16
100 U. S. Express... 63¾	100 do........ 15¾
500 Pacific Mail...b. c. 45⅝	100 do........ 15⅞
100 do........ 45½	100 do........ 16
800 do........ 45⅝	300 do........ 16¼
100 do.......b3. 45½	300 do........ 16½
700 do......b60. 45⅝	400 do........ 16⅜
100 do........ 45½	100 do........ 16¼
200 N.Y.C.& H.b. c.s3.102	300 do........ 16¼
200 do........ 102	300 do........ 16⅜
100 do........ 102⅛	100 do........ 16¼
100 do.......c.102⅛	100 do........ 16
100 do.......c.102⅛	250 do........ 16
100 do.......b3.102⅛	100 do........ 16
200 do......b60.102⅜	100 H. & St. Jo....b60. 26¾
200 Erie Ra..b. c.b3. 29½	1100 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 31⅞
100 do........ 29⅜	200 do........ 31⅞
600 do........ 29⅜	400 do.......s3. 31⅞
100 do........ 29⅜	900 do........ 32
200 do........ 29⅜	100 do.......b3. 32
100 Un. Pac...b. c.s3. 35⅜	200 do........ 31⅞
200 do........ 35½	300 do........ 32
500 do.......s3. 35⅜	1000 do........ 32
1000 do........ 35¾	600 do........ 32⅛
250 do........ 35¾	300 do........ 32⅛
100 do........ 35⅞	200 do........ 32
1400 do........ 35¾	400 do........ 32
400 do.......s3. 35⅜	300 do........ 31⅞
200 do........ 35⅞	300 do........ 31⅞
200 do........ 35⅞	200 do........ 31⅞
100 H. & St. J. Pf.b. c. 34⅞	1000 do.......b3. 32
100 do........ 34¼	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$4,000 Ohio and M. C. 95	100 North-west. P..b. c. 60⅝
100 Con. Coal...... 47	200 do.......s3. 60½
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 45⅝	200 do........ 60¾
40 Michigan Cen... 76	100 do......s30. 60¼
100 do........ 76⅜	100 do........ 61
1100 West. Union...... 80⅛	300 St. Paul...... 37¼
100 do........ 80⅝	1400 do........ 37⅛
300 do........ 80½	1600 do........ 37
100 do........ 80⅜	1000 do........ 37
100 do.......s4. 80⅛	100 do........ 37¼
100 do........ 80⅛	200 St. Paul P.....b3. 57¼
100 Un. Pacific....b3. 35⅞	100 do........ 57
100 do........ 35⅝	100 Tol. & Wab...... 32⅜
100 do........ 35⅛	100 do........ 32¼
700 do........ 35¾	200 Del., Lack. & W..109⅛
200 Erie Railway..b3. 29½	100 Chic. & Alton.... 101½
2500 Lake Shore...... 81⅝	1200 Ohio & Miss..... 32⅛
100 do.......b3. 81⅝	250 do........ 32
400 do.......s3. 81⅝	100 do........ 32⅛
800 do........ 81½	300 do.......s3. 32
2800 do.......b3. 81⅝	200 do.......s3. 31⅞
600 do......b30. 81½	600 do.......b3. 32
500 do.......s3. 81⅝	100 At. & Pac. P.... 16⅝
1200 do........ 81½	200 do........ 16⅝
100 Rock Island...... 101	200 do........ 16¼
200 do.......c.100¾	100 do........ 16⅝
200 do........ 100⅝	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 47⅜
300 North-western.... 42⅝	100 do........ 47
200 do.......b3. 42¾	100 do........ 46⅞
300 do........ 42⅝	100 do........ 46¾
200 do........ 42½	200 C. C. & I. C..... 10¼
600 do.......b3. 42½	200 do......s60. 10
500 do.......s3. 42¼	100 do........ 10⅛
100 do........ 42¼	300 do........ 10
100 St. L. & I. M...... 23	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20s, R. '65, N.....b. c.118¼	$21,000 U. S. Cur'y 6s.......b. c.118⅝
500 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, N........118¼	10,000 U.S.5s,C.,'81.112½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex coupon...... 56¾	100 C. & P. G.....b. c. 87½
	100 W.-Fargo Ex.b. c. 80¼
2,000 C., C. & I. 1st.104½	5 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 60½
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st m........ 68½	700 do........ 60⅜
	16000 C.&N.W.b.b. c. 42⅛
12,000 C.P.G.B...... 95¾	20 do........ 42⅛
5,000 C. & N. W. C. G. B...... 85	300 do........ 42⅛
	600 do.......b3. 42¾
16,000 U. P. 1st m.b. c. 90¼	100 C., C. C. & I.b. c. 66
2,000 Erie 3d m......100½	100 Chic. & R. I....b. c.100½
100 Quicksilver s'ng. 32½	300 C.,M. & St. P.b. c. 37⅛
100 Sp'g. Mt. Coal.b. c. 71	300 do........ 37¼
500 Con.C.of Md.b. c. 47	500 T., W. & W...b. c. 32¼
100 do........ 47½	500 do........ 32⅛
8 Amer. Ex.....b. c. 65	9 do........ 32⅜
6 do........ 64½	100 Chic. & A. Pf.b. c.109
400 W. U. Tel....b. c. 80⅛	500 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 32
100 do........ 80⅛	1000 do........ 32⅛
700 Pacific Mail..b. c. 45½	2650 do........ 32¼
100 do......s60. 45⅝	500 do.......b3. 32⅜
100 N.Y.C.&H.b. c.b3.102½	2500 do........ 32⅜
500 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 81⅞	40 Mo. & Essex.b. c. 98⅜
100 do......b3. 81⅝	400 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 46
100 do......s3. 81½	800 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 16
100 do........ 81⅝	200 do........ 15⅝
100 U. Pac...b. c., s3. 35¾	100 do........ 16
100 do......b3. 35⅞	100 do........ 16⅛
200 do......s10. 35⅝	200 Mo., Ka. & T..b. c. 11
200 do........ 35⅞	100 St.L.,K.C.&N.P.b. c. 26

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

10 Consol. Coal...... 48½	100 New-Jersey Cen.. 107¼
1100 West. Union...... 80½	500 Rock Island...... 100½
1000 do........ 80⅝	400 do........ 100⅜
1000 do......b3. 80⅝	200 North-western.... 42½
600 do......s3. 80⅝	200 do........ 42⅝
1000 do........ 80¼	100 do......s30. 42⅜
2000 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅛	200 do......s3. 42⅜
300 do........ 102	200 do......b10. 42¼
300 do........ 101⅞	900 do........ 42½
300 Mich. Central...... 76½	1900 do........ 42⅜
200 Pacific Mail...... 45⅝	1300 do........ 41⅞
500 do......s3. 45¾	300 do........ 42
600 do........ 45½	200 do......b3. 42
200 do........ 45½	600 North-west Pf.... 60½
1100 do........ 45	100 do........ 60½
600 do......s30. 44⅞	100 do......s10. 60½
200 do........ 45	100 do........ 60¼
600 do......s10. 45	400 Ohio & Miss....b3. 32⅛
100 Erie Railway...... 29⅜	200 do........ 32¼
300 do........ 29¼	100 do......s3. 32⅛
100 do........ 29⅜	500 do........ 32¼
500 do........ 29¼	300 do........ 32⅛
200 Lake Shore...... 81⅝	900 do........ 32
100 do......s3. 81½	100 St. Paul Pf..... 56¾
100 do........ 81½	100 do........ 56⅝
1300 do........ 81¼	2000 Toledo & Wab.... 32⅛
200 do......s3. 81⅛	100 do......b3. 32⅛
400 do........ 81⅛	300 do........ 32⅛
1200 do........ 81¼	600 do........ 32
100 do........ 81	100 do........ 32
100 do........ 81	900 do........ 31⅞
100 do......s10. 81	200 do........ 31⅞
500 do........ 81	200 do........ 31¾
1400 do........ 81⅛	400 do........ 31¾
1800 Union Pacific...... 35¼	1400 do........ 31⅝
200 do......s3. 35⅜	100 do........ 31⅝
300 do......b3. 35½	600 do........ 31⅝
1300 do........ 35½	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 46⅞
300 do........ 35¾	100 do......b3. 46⅝
200 do........ 35⅝	200 do........ 46¾
100 St. Paul...... 37½	200 do........ 46½
200 do........ 37	200 do........ 47
100 do........ 36⅞	200 do........ 47
1200 do........ 36⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 26½
100 do......s3. 36⅞	100 At. & Pac. Pf.... 16⅞
100 do........ 36⅞	

TUESDAY, Nov. 17—P. M.

The Wall street markets have been somewhat disturbed in their course to-day from the generally strong and active condition which prevailed yesterday, the results showing a lowering of the rates for Sterling Exchange, a firm Gold premium, a strong tone in Governments, a firmer feeling in the Money market, and a considerable falling off in Stocks. The market for Railway and Miscellaneous Shares was decidedly irregular, the leading active speculative issues being down at the close ¼@⅞ ℘ cent. as compared with yesterday's last prices, excepting Ohios and North-western Preferred, which were each ⅛ higher. The feature of the day's business, however, was Missouri Pacific, which made an advance of 7½ ℘ cent., and carried with it Atlantic and Pacific Preferred with a gain of 2¼ ℘ cent. This movement was influenced by a decision rendered yesterday by the Supreme Court of the United States affirming the validity of the title to the road held by the Missouri Pacific Company. It appears that the State of Missouri made advances to aid the completion of the road, and has lately sought to enforce a lien against the property arising out of that indebtedness. The company showed that they had been released from all indebtedness by an act of the Legislature passed in 1868, upon payment of a fixed sum into the State Treasury, and the State urged that this action of the Legislature was illegal under the provisions of the new Constitution prohibiting legislative discharge of any liens against railroad corporations. The court of highest resort holds in effect that the Constitution interposes no obstacle to a compromise or commutation of a debt, and that in this case there was no longer any indebtedness. The effect of the decision is of extreme importance to the company, as it perpetuates their title unimpeached to the main portion of the line, extending from St. Louis to Kansas City. The Missouri Pacific line is under lease to the Atlantic and Pacific Company, and pays in quarterly installments a dividend of 5 ℘ cent ℘ annum. This community of interest of course explains the sympathetic advance of the latter stock, and is undoubtedly the motive for the activity and strength displayed by St. Louis and Kansas City preferred, which advanced 3½ ℘ cent., from 22½ to 26. The President, on recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, based on the report of the completion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, has directed the revocation of the order of Ex-Secretary Cox withholding the patents for one-half of the lands granted to these companies by act of Congress.

London advices show that the drain of bullion from the Bank of England continues, the bank having lost £39,000, withdrawn on balance to-day. The general markets were quiet and firm. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 3½ ℘ cent., and the rate of discount in the open market for 90 days' bills 4⅛, or ⅞ below the rate at bank. At Liverpool, Corn has advanced 2d., and Red Western Spring Wheat, 2d., with the market firm. Amsterdam quotations are as follows: Union Pacific first mortgage bonds, 77; Stock, 31½; North-western preferred, 53⅜; Illinois Central, 85. Rentes at Paris were firmer, at 61f. 47½c.

In this market Money was abundant to-day at 2 ℘ cent. on Governments. The prevailing rates on Call were 3 and 3½ ℘ cent., and late in the day loans were made at 4 ℘ cent. Sterling Exchange was lower, but firm at the reduced rates. The leading bankers marked prices down to $4 89½ for 60 days, and $4 90 for demand, nominal; selling rates, $4 85½@$4 86 and $4 85½@$4 90. The shipment of Gold coin to Europe has not yet ceased, nevertheless, the engagements for to-morrow being considerable, while a large amount went out by to-day's steamers. Gold was strong during the day and closed firm. The opening price was 111⅛, and before 11 o'clock the premium touched 111⅜, receding almost immediately to 111¼. The closing price was 111⅛. On Loans of Gold the rates during the day were 1 ℘ cent. for carrying, and for borrowing 1 to 7 ℘ cent. Loans were also made flat, and at one time 1-32 and 1-64 of 1 ℘ cent. ℘ diem was paid for the use of cash gold. These latter high rates account in some measure also for the weakness in Exchange. Government Bonds were very firm and active, more particularly at the counters of leading dealers, and there was a very noticeable inquiry for New Fives. The leading demand during the past two or three weeks was for 5-20s of the later issues, January and July, as there seemed to be a prevailing impression that the Government would make further and considerable calls for the early, or May and November, issues. It has been observed also that most of the Governments shipped to the United States from Europe of late were 5-20s of 1862 and of 1864, and, while the belief was general that these were mainly to be funded into New Fives, it has since definitely transpired that they were sent here for Exchange remittance, in consequence of the generally better prices which have prevailed here. Europe held until recently about $1,000,000,000 of American bonds, and it was manifest that with the low Gold premium which has been current here for months past, and the disproportionately high prices for bonds, some equalizing movement must take place at an early day. This equalization has been in a measure accomplished within the past fortnight, partially by the receipt of Securities from Europe and later by the improvement in the price of Gold. To-day the foreign market is a shade higher in prices than at this point, but not sufficiently so to induce any change in the course of business.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange were of good volume, aggregating 244,000 shares, with the principal activity in Lake Shore, Ohios, Union Pacific, North-western, St. Paul, and Western Union, though the main interest was centred in Missouri Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific preferred, and St. L., K. C. & N. preferred. As compared with the closing quotations of yesterday the market opened practically unchanged for the active list; Missouri and Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific, whose interests are identical, showed an exceptional advance of ½ ℘ cent. in each case. These stocks continued to improve while the general market inclined to the opposite direction. Rock Island having sold down from 101¼ to 100⅝, New-York Central from 102½ to 102, Lake Shore from 82⅛ to 81½, North-west Common from 42¾ to 42⅛, Preferred from 61 to 60, Rock Island from 101¼ to 100⅝, St. Paul from 37⅛ to 36⅞, Preferred from 57⅛ to 56⅞, Wabash from 32¾ to 32⅛, Union Pacific from 36⅛ to 35½, Pacific Mail from 45⅞ to 45⅜, and Western Union from 81 to 80½. While these changes were progressing Missouri Pacific advanced from 41 to 48½, and Atlantic and Pacific Preferred from 14½ to 16¾—the highest quotations of the day. The course of these stocks after this advance was as follows: Missouri Pacific, 47¾@48@46@47; and Atlantic and Pacific Preferred, 16@16½@15⅞. The general market recovered ¼ to ⅝ per cent. toward mid-day, but before 1 o'clock lost a portion of the improvement. At the second call the advance was repeated, Ohio and Mississippi showing especial strength, and rising ¾ ℘ cent. from the lowest point — to 32½. Toward the close depression was the prominent feature, and the lowest quotations were generally made. Lake Shore and Wabash touched 81 and 31⅝ respectively, a decline in each of 1⅛ ℘ cent. from the opening sales. In Union Pacific, Western Union, Pacific Mail, New-York Central, North-west, Rock Island, St. Paul, Ohio and Mississippi, the declines varied from ⅛ @ ⅞ ℘ cent. from the highest quotation reached. Erie opened and closed at 29⅜, with sales in the interim at 29½@29⅝. Investment Shares were quiet and a fraction lower in some instances. C., C., C. & I., however, sold at 66 against 65 yesterday. An odd lot of Harlem sold at 131. Express stocks were tame and without essential change in values. There was also during the day an unusual demonstration in St. Louis, Kansas City and Nebraska Preferred, the dealings in which reached 1,400 shares. This stock has appeared in the Exchange transactions only at rare intervals, and then the sales have seldom exceeded 100 shares per day. On Monday 200 shares were sold at extremes of 21@20½. In to-day's dealings there was a fluctuation of 3½ ℘ cent., the first sale of the stock before the morning Board being at 22½, followed at the call by purchases of 1,200 shares at 23@24@25¾. The closing sale at the afternoon Board was at 26. The causes of this sharp advance and activity were not generally known on the "street." The Railway Mortgages were in good demand at the first Board, with Pacific of Missouri firsts as the feature, the sales reaching $53,000 at 85@86½ against 84 yesterday. The Union Pacifics were next in interest, closely followed by Central Pacific Gold Bonds and New-York Centrals. State Securities were active, especially for Southern issues, the largest sales being in Tennessees, Alabamas, and Virginias.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account $91,000 in redemption of called bonds and $58,000 for interest on the public debt. The Customs receipts to-day aggregate $297,000. The shipment of specie to Europe by steamer to-day amounted to $372,000, of which $32,000 were in Silver and the remainder in Gold coin. The engagements of specie for shipment by to-morrow's steamers, as far as reported up to the close of business to-day, amount to $300,000, Gold coin. An additional amount of $500,000 has been packed for dispatch, but in all probability will not be sent out. The exports of produce from this port for the week ending to-day were $5,365,249, an increase over last week's export values of $204,008. For the corresponding week of last year the exports were $7,603,599, and of 1872, $5,365,829.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Monday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Nov. 17.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, '81	112⅛	112½
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, '62	112⅛	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, '67	118¾	118¾
American Gold	111⅛	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86@$4 86¼	$4 85½@$4 85¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102½	101⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	101⅛	100⅜
Pacific Mail	45⅞	45
St. Paul Common	37⅛	36⅞
St. Paul Preferred	57¼	56½
Western Union	80⅞	80¼
Union Pacific	36⅛	35½
Lake Shore	82⅛	81⅛
Toledo and Wabash	32¾	31⅞
North-western Common	42⅜	42
North-western Preferred	60	60¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	109⅜	109⅛
New-Jersey Central	107⅜	107½
Panama	114⅝	114½
Erie	29⅛	29⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅜	32
C., C. and Indiana Central	10¼	10
Harlem	130	130

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102½	101⅞	5,700
Harlem	131	131	90
Erie	29⅝	29⅛	4,900
Lake Shore	82⅛	81	52,900
Wabash	32¾	31⅝	14,100
North-western	42¾	41⅞	25,600
North-western Preferred	61	60	3,600
Rock Island	101¼	100½	3,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37⅜	36⅞	22,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf	57¼	56½	1,400
Pittsburg	87½	87½	100
Del., Lack. & Western	109⅛	109⅛	500
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107¼	100
Michigan Central	76¾	76½	350
C., C., C. & Ind	66	66	100
Union Pacific	36⅛	35½	25,300
Missouri Pacific	48½	41	7,400
C., C. & Indiana Central	10¼	10	600
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27¼	26⅞	400
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pf	34⅞	34⅝	300
Ohio & Mississippi	32½	31⅝	33,900
St. Louis, K. C. & N. Pf	26	22½	1,400
Western Union	81	80¼	19,500
Atlantic & Pacific Pf	16⅞	14½	5,200
Pacific Mail	45⅞	45	12,900
Quicksilver	32⅞	32½	400
Quicksilver Preferred	39	39	100
Alton & Terre Haute	8	8	100
Wells-Fargo Express	80¼	80¼	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express	64¼	64¼	170
United States Express	63¼	63¼	100
Iron Mountain	23	23	200
Chicago & Alton Preferred	109	109	100
Chicago & Alton	101½	101½	200
Consolidated Coal	47½	47	700
Spring Mountain Coal	71	71	100
Pennsylvania Coal	245	245	200
Delaware & Hudson	116	116	175
Total sales			244,785

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	118⅝	118⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	118½	118⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	119⅛	119⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112½	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112½	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	113⅞	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	118	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	118	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	118¼	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	118¾	118⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	118¼	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	118⅝	119
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	112¾	113
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	113¾	114⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112½	112⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅜	112⅝
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	95¾	96
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	85¾	86

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$50,616,000
Gold balances	3,302,008
Currency balances	3,730,303

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$87,604,383
Currency balances	3,247,832
Gold exchanges	5,421,209
Gold balances	825,469

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '86	39	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	110
Alabama 8s, '86	50	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	110
Ar. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.iss.	8	N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87	110
Ar. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	8	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87	110
Ar. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	8	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83	110
Ar. 7s, Miss., O.&R.R.	8	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	115
Ar. 7s, Ark. Cent. R.	8	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75	108
California 7s	112½	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76	108
Connecticut 6s	104	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	29
Georgia 6s	78	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oc.	29¼
Georgia 7s, new bds.	90	N. C. N. C. R., J.&J.	51
Georgia 7s, indorsed	85	N. C. N. C. R., A.&O.	51
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	75	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, Ja. & J.	37
Indiana 5s	101		
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100½	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, Ap. & Oct.	37
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100½		
Illinois War Loan	100½	N. C., Fund. Act, '66	21½
Kentucky 6s	102½	N. C., Fund. Act, '68	20
Louisiana 6s	27½	N. C., new bds., J.&J.	15
Louisiana new bds.	25	N. C., Sp. Tax, C. 3	6½
Lou. 6s, new, F'g Dbt.	21	Ohio 6s, '75	101½
Lou. 7s, Penitent'y	25	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Lou. 6s, Levee bds.	27½	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Lou. 8s, Levee bds.	28	Rhode Island 6s	105
Lou. 8s, L. bds. of '75	28	S. C. 6s	27
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	103½	S. C. 6s, Ja. & J.	21
Michigan 6s '83	103½	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	21
Michigan 7s, '90	101	S. C., Fund. Act '66	24
Mo. 6s due in '74	101	S. C., L. C., '89, J.&J.	17
Mo. 6s due in '75	101	S. C., L. C., '89, A.&O.	18
Mo. 6s due in '76	98⅛	S. C. 7s, '88	20
Mo. 6s due in '77	97	S. C. Non-Fund bds.	6½
Mo. 6s due in '78	96	Tenn. 6s, old	76
Mo. 6s due in '79	95½	Tenn. 6s, o., ex-coup.	57⅜
Mo. 6s due in '80	95¾	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	75
F'g bds due in '94	93½	Tenn. 6s, n.b., ex-co.	56½
L'g bs due '81-'91 inc.	94½	Tenn. 6s, n.b., n. s.	56¾
Asy. or Univ. due '92	93½	Texas 10s, '76	97
H. & St. Jo., due '75	101	Virginia 6s, old	38¼
H. & St. Jo., due '76	98	Virginia 6s, n. b., '66	38¼
H. & St. Jo., due '86	94	Virginia 6s, n. b., '67	38
H. & St. Jo., due '87	94	Virginia 6s, Con. bds.	57
N. Y. R. B'ty Loan	108½	Virginia 6s, E.M.C.2d.	43½
N. Y. C. B'ty Loan	108¼	Virginia 6s, Def. bds.	12¼
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	106	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	106
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	101½	Cleve. & Tol. N. Bs.	98
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	22½	Cleve., P. & A. O. B.	102
B.,C.R.&Min.1st 7s g.	50	Cleve., P. & A. N.B.	98
Chic. & Alton, Inc.	100½	Det., Mon. & Tol. Bs.	99
Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	107	Buff. & Erie N. Bs.	100
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	92	Buff. & S. Line 7s	102¼
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st	95	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	87
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	112	L. S. Con. Coup., 1st	103
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	107½	L. S. Cons. Reg., 1st	100¼
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st M.n.	108	L. S. Con. Coup., 2d	94¾
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C.	103½	Mar. & Cin. 1st	100
Am. D. & I. bds.	99	Mich. C. Cons. 7s, 1902	99¾
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P.D.	107½	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	111⅛
M.&St.P1st7-10P.D.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100¼
M.&St.P.7s G.R.D.	80	N. Y. Central 6s, '87	99½
M.&St.P1stM.LaC.D.	85	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real E.	95
M.&St.P1stM.I&M.D.	76	N. Y. Cen. & H.1stC.	111½
M.&St.P1stM.C.&M.	78	N. Y. Cen. & H.1stR.	111
C. & N. W. S. F.	102½	Hud.R.7s,2d,S. F.,'85	108
C. & N. W. Int. bs.	94¾	Hud. Riv. 7s, 3d, '75	99½
C. & N. W. Con. bs.	86¾	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.	107¾
C. & N. W. 1st	96	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg.	107¾
C. & N. W. C. G. bs.	85	North Mo. 1st	83½
C. & N. W. R. G. bs.	83¾	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	96¼
Gal. & Chi. Ex.	104	Ohio & Miss. Con.	94⅛
Gal. & Chi. 2d	99	Ohio & Miss.2d Con.	79½
Peninsula 1st C.	85	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	95⅝
Chi. & Mil. 1st	93½	Western Pacific Bds.	85¾
Win. & St. Peters 1st	70	Union Pacific 1st	90⅛
Win. & St. Peters 2d	65	Un. Pac. Land Gt. 7s.	88
C., C. C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	104	U.Pac.Inc.,past due.	89
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	106	Union Pac. S. F.	76¼
Del., Lack. & W. 7s C.	109½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	85½
Mor. & Essex 1st	105¾	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	75
Mor. & Essex 2d	103	P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	140
Mor. & Essex C.	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	110
Mor. & Essex 7s '71	97¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	104
Erie 2d 7s '79	102	C. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	99
Erie 3d 7s '83	100½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	100½
Erie 4th 7s '80	97	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	94¼
Erie 5th 7s '88	98	Col., Chic. & Ind.1st.	68⅝
Long Dock Bonds	102¾	Col., Chic. & Ind.2d.	22½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	90	St. L. & I. Mount.1st.	87½
		St. L. & I. Mount.2d.	65
Han. & St. Jo. L. Gs.	100	Alt. & Terre H. 1st	100
Han. & St. Jo. 8s C.	83¼	Alt. & Terre H.2d.Pf.	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct. '75	100	Alt. & T. H. 2d.Inc.	72⅛
		Bel. & S. Ills. 1st 8s.	92
Dub.& Sioux Cy 1st.	100	Tol., Peo. & W., E.D.	80½
Dub.& Sioux Cy 2d d	97	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.	70
Cedar Fls.& Min. 1st	81	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	89¼
Ind., Blm. & W. 1st.	52	T.&W. 1st St L. Div.	73½
Ind., Blm. & W. 2d.	25	Tol. & Wab. 2d	72
Mich. So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d.	99¼	Gt. West. 1st, '88	88
Mich. So. N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ cent.	163¾	Gt. West. 2d, '93	70½

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

America	148	Hanover	100½
American Exchange	111	Irving	128
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Mechanics'	136
Central National	100	Mercantile	112
Chatham	137	Merchants'	119
Chemical	1500	Metropolitan	134¾
City	300	Nassau	104
Commerce	116	N.Y. Nat. Exchange	205
Corn Exchange	120	Park	136
First National	200	Peoples'	140
Fourth National	98¾	Republic	104¼
Fulton	140	St. Nicholas	107
Gallatin National	127	Union	134
German-American	86¾		

Subscription books for additional stock of the Baxter Steam Canal-boat Transportation Company will be opened Nov. 20, at the office of Ripley & Co., financial agents of the company, No. 32 Pine street. The terms are 10 ℘ cent., payable on acceptance, 30 ℘ cent. in 20 days, 30 ℘ cent. in 40 days, and 30 ℘ cent. in 60 days. H. H. Van Dyck is President of the company, and Messrs. Franklin Edson, C. N. Jordan, Philo Remington, and H. H. Van Dyck constitute the Finance Committee.

The Spring Mountain Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway, has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ℘ cent.*, and an extra dividend of *One ℘ cent.*, payable Dec. 10, prox.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway earned during the week ending Nov. 7, $7,235 41, against $5,594 84 for the corresponding week of last year. The increase is $1,640 57, or 29 3-10 ℘ cent.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	11	Lead, pigs	1,166
Beans, bbls.	415	Moss, bales	11
Beeswax, pk.	1	Molasses, bbls.	823
Cotton, bales	7,928	Pea-nuts, bags	133
Flour, bbls.	14,765	Oil Cake, pks.	2,310
Meal, bbls.	1,000	Beef, pks.	1,140
Wheat, bushels	132,252	Pork, pks.	330
Corn, bushels	32,875	Cut Meats, pks.	579
Oats, bushels	23,548	Lard, tcs.	823
Malt, bushels	9,100	Butter, pks.	4,992
Barley, bushels	92,463	Cheese, pks.	6,852
Peas, bushels	4,860	Rice, pks.	139
Grass-seed, bags	390	Resin, bbls.	343
Cot'n-seed Oil, bbls.	75	Stearine, pks.	20
Copper, bbls.	117	Starch, pks.	30
Dried Fruit, pks.	9	Sugar, bbls.	79
Eggs, bbls.	3,135	Spelter, pieces	407
Hemp, bales	9	Tallow, pks.	677
Hops, bales	142	Tea, pk.	1
Hides, No.	1,971	Tobacco, hhds.	917
Hides, bundles	9	Tobacco, pks.	49
Lard Oil, bbls.	55	Wool, bales	21
Leather, sides	44,293	Whisky, bbls.	437

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Doris Eckhoff, for Liverpool—20 bbls. Benzole, 20 bbls. Naphtha, 150 cases Benzole, 550 gallons Gasoline, 2,470 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 100 bbls. Residuum.

By the ship Helios, for Havre—20 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 5,150 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Norge, for Queenstown—2,864 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig Sarah and Emma, for Oporto—1,752 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Antonia M., for Penarth Roads—28,800 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Abraham, for Morgan Pill—500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,737 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig San Raffaele, for Marseilles—1,000 bbls. Residuum, 500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,599 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Goethe, for Hamburg—519 bdls. Hides, 51 bales Leather, 686 sacks Ore, 44 bxs. Clocks, 16 hhds. Tallow, 32 cases Cigars, 200 bales Tobacco, 1,144 cases Sewing-machines, 70 hhds. Tallow, 1,050 tcs. Lard, 50 bxs. Bacon, 12 cases Machinery, 11 bales Feathers, 455 pks. Hardware, 300 bxs. Extract, 42 pks. Castings, 4,494 bushels Peas, 8,240 bushels Rye, 1,480 bales Cotton, 30 bbls. Casings.

By the brig Fortuna, for Oporto—1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 775 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 76 pks. Drugs, 61 pks. Clocks.

ASHES—Have been slow of sale, with Pots quoted at $6 50@$6 75, and Pearls at $9 ℘ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been inactive at former rates; Yellow quoted at 30c.@31c.

COAL—The demand for most kinds has been very moderate, notably so for large amounts of stock, yet values have been without important alteration. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $10@$12; Newcastle and Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland soft at $6 25@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ℘ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been in much reduced stock here, and again quoted stronger in price on a good demand, with ordinary and fair invoices advanced ½c. ℘ lb. Sales have been made here of 5,513 bags, by the Emma H. Drummond, at 18½c., gold. And (rumored) a cargo of 4,000 bags, at New-Orleans, but this latter was not confirmed. Other kinds firm and attracting more attention. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¾c.@21c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c., and Jamaica, 17c.@19c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less confident demand for early delivery, and rather easier as to values, though the official quotations have not been altered. The arrivals here have been large, and at all the shipping ports very liberal, leading to rather more urgency in the offerings of stock, though the Liverpool reports have been of a firm market. The hardening tendency in ocean freight rates was against the export movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,023 bales, (of which 579 bales were placed on last evening,) including 430 bales to shippers, 524 bales to spinners, and 69 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Middling, 16c. ℘ lb. The dealings for forward delivery have been quite large in amount, but at a reduction of 1-16c.@3-32c. ℘ lb., on increased offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,600 bales, of which 10,500 bales were on last evening, and 24,100 bales to-day, with 6,200 more bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14¾c.; December, 14 27-32c.@14⅞c.; January, 15 3-32c.@15⅛c.; February, 15 13-32c.@15 7-16c.; March, 15¾c.@15 25-32c.; April, 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; May, 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c.; June, 16⅝c. ℘ lb., closing barely steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 7,928 bales, including 1,531 bales from Charleston, 1,563 bales from Wilmington, 2,742 bales from New-Orleans, 200 bales from Baltimore, and 1,892 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 30,097 bales, and thus far this week, 77,011 bales, against 83,665 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,032,558 bales, against 812,569 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 22,832 bales; to the Continent, 6,743 bales; stock in New-York, 90,987 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 486,484 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Good Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

EGGS—Have been moderately active within the range of from 24c.@32c. for ordinary to fancy, the main dealings having been in supplies available at 28c.@30c. for very good to strictly choice marks. Limed stock quoted at 20c.@25c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active demand prevails for low grades of State and Western Flour, chiefly for shipment, at a further improvement of about 10c. ℘ bbl. on desirable lines of shipping extras, and rather firmer prices for the better grades of No. 2 and superfine. Trade and family extras have been in comparatively moderate request within the previous range; offerings of these descriptions fair, holders, in most instances, showing eagerness to place supplies promptly. The sales since our last have been 18,350 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 30@$3 90, chiefly at $3 50@$3 75; Sour Flour at $4@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 90@$4 50, chiefly at $4 15@$4 35 for fair to good, and $4 50 for very choice; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 20, mainly at $5 07½ for fair; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 20@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; very poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $4 85@$5 25, mainly at $5@$5 25; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5@$5 70, mainly at $5 25@$5 50; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, at $5@$6 50; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Wheat stock, at $5 45@$6 85; Western White do., Extras, $5 10@$7 75; St. Louis Extras, $5@$7 75; Extra Genesee, $4 90@$6 85; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher, in exceptional instances up to $9 50. Old Minnesota Extras, trade and family, $5 75@$7 50 ℘ bbl.... Included in the sales have been 3,750 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations, of which were 2,900 bbls. City Mill product.... Southern Flour has been in fair demand, and generally held with more confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$5 10 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 10@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras.... Canada Flour neglected.... Rye Flour has been offered rather sparingly and quoted higher, with a fair demand noted. We now quote the range from $4 30@$5 75 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5 40@$5 65 for Superfine ℘ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in better request within the range of from $4 15@$4 75 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme, for job lots; $4 75 for Golden Ear; $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey, and $5 10 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,250 bbls.... Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in request at from $1 55@$2 05 ℘ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal has been salable and steady within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ℘ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate demand within the range of $3@$3 50, with fancy lots quoted higher, ℘ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—A fair business has been reported in foreign dried at about previous prices for the leading kinds. Sales included 2,200 bxs. new crop Layer Raisins at $2 90; 600 half and 500 quarter bxs. do. do. at $1 70; and 80c. respectively; 1,800 bxs. new crop loose Muscatel do. at $3 70@$3 85, chiefly at $3 70; 2,500 half bxs. Valencia do. at 10¼c.; 200 mats Seedless do. at $5 90; 200 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.; 1,250 bags Sicily Filberts, to arrive, on private terms, quoted at 11c.; 500 cases Figs, and 350 bags Brazil Nuts, on private terms; and 20 casks Turkey Prunes, at 12¼c.@12½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite active, the demand having been mainly on export account, but prices have been quoted weaker and on other than strictly prime Milwaukee stock, generally a cent a bushel lower, on more urgent offering. The higher range of ocean freights having been against the outward movement, tended to depress values. Winter Wheat has been comparatively scarce and held with firmness, but has been without notable animation. Sales have been reported since our last of 204,000 bushels at $1 13½@15c. for ordinary to strictly prime new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, from cars and afloat, chiefly at $1 15 for prime, afloat, which was the asking price at the close, with $1 14 reported as the best bid, at which latter rate 16,000 bushels were sold late, to arrive soon; $1 09½@$1 12 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 11@$1 11½ for prime to choice, afloat, and $1 09½ for prime, in store; $1 08@$1 11 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 10@$1 11 for stock, afloat, closing at about $1 10 for prime, afloat; $1 14@$1 16½ for good to very choice new No. 2 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 05@$1 09½ for No. 3 Spring; $1 05@$1 26 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 07 (in part) for ungraded Chicago Spring, in store; $1 15@$1 20 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 16@$1 28 for poor to very choice No. 2 Spring, car lots; $1 20 for No. 1 Duluth Spring; $1 30@$1 42 for White Western, the latter an extreme; $1 28@$1 31 for fair to choice Amber do.; $1 18@$1 28 for poor to very choice Red do.... Corn has been depressed and lower. New has been offering more freely, and has been moderately active at the ruling figures. Old has attracted less attention, and stock afloat has been more or less nominal. The export inquiry has been restricted, partly by the stronger range of ocean freights. Sales have been reported since our last of 121,000 bushels, at 91c.@94½c. for ordinary to choice Old Mixed Western, chiefly at 92c. for prime in store; 94c.@95c. for Old Yellow Western; 88c.@89c. for New Yellow Western, car lots; 80c.@88c. for very inferior to very choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 86c.@86½c. for very good average car stock; 88c.@89c. for New White Western, car lots.... Rye has been in very moderate request, and quoted about steady, within the range of 94c.@96c. ℘ bushel.... Barley has been quite active, and the better grades have been quoted stronger, with sales reported since our last of 38,000 bushels Canada West at $1 60@$1 62, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 61@$1 62 for stock afloat; 6,000 bushels choice four rowed State at $1 55, and 40,000 bushels foreign, to arrive, at $1 31 for Danubian and $1 60 for choice French.... Barley-malt has been in more demand, and quoted steadier as to values, with sales reported of 3,000 bushels very good Western at $1 40, cash; 1,500 bushels two-rowed State at $1 35@$1 40, and 4,000 bushels California at $1 35.... Canada Peas quiet; quoted nominally at $1 10@$1 12 in bond.... Buckwheat moderately sought after, with 80c. bid, and 82c. asked for State.... Oats have been quoted a shade higher on lighter offerings and a very good trade inquiry, with sales reported of 62,500 bushels at 66c.@67½c. for Mixed Western, from cars and afloat, mainly at 67c. for prime Chicago, afloat; 67c.@69c. for fair ordinary to prime White Western; 65c.@67c. for ordinary to strictly prime Mixed State, and 67c.@69c. for White do., mostly at 69c. for prime; also 7,000 bushels Mixed State, to arrive within fifteen days, at 65c.... Feed in demand at from $21@$31 ℘ ton.... Hay and Straw essentially as last quoted.... The stock of Grain on the State canals to-day embraced 1,478,700 bushels Wheat, 379,800 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Rye, 482,000 bushels Barley, and 335,000 bushels Oats.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet throughout, with Bags quoted nominal at 11¼c.@11½c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging at 11¾c.@11⅞c. Sales, 100 half rolls Domestic at 11¾c.; and at Boston 500 half rolls do., at 11c.

HIDES—Have been generally quoted steady on a moderately active inquiry, with sales reported of 2,000 Montevideo, 500 Red River, 500 wet-salted Texas, 300 wet-salted Western, 250 Southern, and 200 dry-salted California on private terms; 1,500 Central American at 2[illegible]c., gold, and 2,300 City Slaughter at 11c. ℘ lb.

METALS—There has been a less active business reported in Ingot Copper at, however, steady prices, with sales of 150,000 lbs. Lake, in lots, at 22½c.@22⅝c. for early deliveries, and 23c. for December.... Copper products have been in fair jobbing demand, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 21½c.@22c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.@22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ℘ lb.... Scotch Pig-iron has been offered with reserve at extreme rates, checking business; 150 tons Eglinton have been sold at $37@$37 50. We quote: Eglinton at $37@$38; Glengarnock at $39@$40; Coltness, $41@$42. American Pig-iron has been quite moderately sought after at about late quotations, with generally liberal offerings of stock reported. Sales have been rumored of 400 to 500 tons without reliable particulars. Iron Rails have been in rather better demand, and sales have been reported of 500 tons American, delivered here, at $55 ℘ ton. Most other kinds of Iron have been inactive at about previous prices. We quote: American Pig, $26@$28; No. 2 do., $25@$27; Forge, $22 50@$25; English Rails at $48@$50 gold; American Rails, nominally, $55@$58; Old Rails at $27@$30; Wrought Scrap, $30@$32 ℘ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15¼c., gold.... Pig-lead has been in limited request, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 80, and American at $6 27½@$6 35, gold. Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c.... Spelter has been inactive at $6 80@$7 12½, gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for ordinary domestic, for prompt and forward delivery.... American Steel has been quiet at former figures.... Regulus Antimony has been moderately sought after on the basis of 12½c.@12¾c., gold ℘ lb.... Shot quoted firm at 9c.@9½c. ℘ lb.... Pig-tin has been quoted steady, but very quiet. Straits quoted at 21¾c.; English, 21½c., and Refined and Banca at 25½c.; English at 21½c.@21¾c., gold. Tin Plates have been in quite moderate demand at about former quotations, with sales reported of 250 bxs. Charcoal at $9 37½@$9 50; and 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $8 37½, gold. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 50@$9 75; I. C. Coke, $7 25@$7 75; Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 75; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½.... Zinc has been in request, on the basis of 8⅞c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans is in more request at current rates, which, to-day, on the better grades, show a stronger range. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls., in lots, within the advanced range of 63c.@66c. for prime to very choice; also 400 bbls. at auction, at the same figures. There is not much call for old crop, foreign or domestic, from any source, and values are unsettled. Refiners are out of market at present. The recent arrivals of foreign product have been unimportant. Sales include 53 hhds. Arecibo, to go out of the market, at 40c., and 50 hhds. Porto Rico, in lots, at 45c.@48c. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (nominally) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test; Grocery do. (nominally) at 43c.@50c.; Cuba Centrifugal (nominally) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@60c.; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 63c.@66c., for prime to very choice. Syrups have been in less demand, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 45c.@75c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@50c., ℘ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been quoted on the basis of 35c. for hhds. and 38c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited request, on the basis of $2 20@$2 25 for Strained. Sales 200 bbls. at the latter rate; 200 bbls. small pks. at $2 25; 400 bbls. good Strained at $2 30@$2 32½, and 200 bbls. No. 1 at $3@$3 75 ℘ 280 lbs.... Tar has been in slack demand within the range of $2 50@$2 75, and City Pitch at $2 50 ℘ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been quoted rather firmer, on a more active business. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Merchantable at 35½c., and 100 bbls. New-York pks. at 37c. And at Wilmington, 1,500 bbls. on private terms.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are held with decided confidence, on restricted offerings, but are without notable activity. Linseed is attracting more attention at full and buoyant prices. Lard and Olive Oils are in light demand at about former figures. Menhaden Oil is offering more freely and in less request at drooping rates. Cotton-seed Oil is scarce and wanted. Most other kinds are inactive. We quote: Crude Whale, 58c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1@$1 10 for good to strictly prime, and 82½c.@95c. for No. 1; Red Oil, 55c.; Saponified do., 57½c.@59c.; Linseed-oil from 78c.@79c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 20@$1 25, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@44c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@50c.; Yellow do., 51c.@56c.; White do., 61c.@70c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 05; Cocoanut-oil, 10c.@13c. At New-Bedford business has been quite active, sales having been reported of 2,930 bbls. Crude Sperm, in good part for export, at $1 65; 350 bbls. do., inferior to fair, at $1 55@$1 63, and 610 bbls. Crude Whale at from 60c.@65c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been very dull, with values favoring buyers, who have been unwilling to operate with much freedom. Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5c.@5 1-16c. for early delivery, on a limited inquiry.... Refined quoted weak at 10⅝c.@10¾c. for early delivery here, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls. at the inside price. And at Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted dull at 10⅜c. ℘ gallon.... Refined, in cases, quiet at 16½c.@16¾c.... City Naphtha, 10½c. ℘ lb.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in better demand at a further advance in prices, with sales reported for early delivery of 750 bbls. Western at $20 45, cash, for round, and $20 75@$21 for small lots, closing at $21 for the latter. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls. Western, new packing, February option, at $20 75. And of Prime Mess, 100 bbls. for prompt delivery, on private terms, quoted within the reduced range of $18 50@$19 75; and Extra Prime at $16@$17.... Dressed Hogs firmer and in good demand; City quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ℘ lb.... Cut-meats have been in fair demand and held more confidently, with sales reported of 46,500 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10c.@10½c.; the lower figure for 14 lb. averages; 25 bxs. do. at 10½c.; 56 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12½c.; 1,350 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7½c.@7¾c.; 2,000 Pickled Hams at 11⅜c.@11½c., 3,500 fresh Hams at 10½c.@10¾c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 13¼c., and small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c., and 200 bxs. Backs, Boston delivery, November and December, at 11c. ℘ lb.... Bacon has been in more urgent request and quoted higher, with sales reported for early delivery of 145 bxs. City Long Clear at 11c.@11¼c., the latter price for small lots. And, for forward delivery, Long and Short Clear, December and January options, quoted at 10⅞c. ℘ lb.... Lard has been in fairly active demand for early delivery at firm prices, with sales reported of 550 tcs. Western Steam at 15½c.; 125 tcs. City at 15c.@15¼c.; small lots of No. 1 City on the basis of 14½c.; and of Refined within the range of 15c.@15¾c., including 400 pks. for the West Indies, part at 15c.@15½c. For forward delivery, business has been again quite active at decidedly better prices, stimulated, in part, by the favorable Western reports; but the late dealings indicated a reaction of ⅛c. ℘ lb. Sales have been reported of 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, seller the remainder of the year, at 13⅝c.@13⅞c., closing at 13½c.; 2,250 tcs. seller six months, at 13¼c.@13⅝c., closing at 13¼c.@13 5-16c.; 1,250 tcs. seller January at 13⅝c.@13⅞c., closing at 13⅝c.; 2,250 tcs. seller February at 13⅞c.@13⅝c., closing at 13¾c., and 1,500 tcs. seller March at 13½c. ℘ lb.... Beef has been less active since our last, with values quoted essentially unchanged. We quote New at $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected.... Tierce Beef has been nominal at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do. ℘ tierce. Beef Hams quiet at $21@$23 for best Western.... Butter and Cheese essentially as last quoted.

RICE—Has been in light demand, in a jobbing way, with Carolina ordinary to choice quoted at $6 50@$8 25; Rangoon free at $6@$6 25, and Patna free at $7@$7 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed continues in fair demand, with further sales reported of 5,000 bags, to arrive, on the basis of $2 42½, gold, ℘ 56 lbs.... Clover has been in request, with prime new crop quoted at 9½c. ℘ lb.; sales, 200 bags.... Rough Flax has been inactive at $2@$2 10; Timothy at $2 75@$2 80 ℘ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite sparingly dealt with, yet holders have shown rather less inquiry in their offerings, and values, though more or less nominal, have been quoted somewhat steadier. The inquiry from refiners has been very light, and refiners have been reported as reducing production, in view of the depression in the refined product. Sales have been made to-day of only 14 hhds. Guadaloupe at 9¼c.; and 61 bxs. low grade Clayed at 8½c. And last evening 94 hhds. Demerara, in bond, for export, at 5⅞c., gold. The rumored sale of Pernambuco, in bags, mentioned in our last, has not been confirmed. Only 3,000 bags of this description are reported as on this market. We quote fair Refining, 7⅞c.@8c.; good do., 8⅛c.@8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugars at 7c.@8c.; Melado, 5¼c.@6½c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in light demand, with crushed quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Powdered at 10½c.; Granulated at 10½c.; A's at 9½c.@10c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅝c., ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Steady on a moderate inquiry. Sales equal to 117,600 lbs. at 8¾c.@8 15-16c. for very good to strictly prime.... Stearine has been in good demand, mainly for forward delivery, with options for the latter quoted rather firmer. Sales have been reported of 20,000 lbs. City for early delivery at 18c.@18½c.; 15,000 lbs. do., first half of December, at 17c.; 15 tcs. Western, for prompt delivery, at 18c.; 200 tcs. do., November, at 16¼c.; 50 tcs. do., first half of December, at 16½c.; and 150 tcs. do., December, on private terms.

TOBACCO—The market has been quoted firm for the leading kinds, though the demand has been on a restricted scale for shipment as well as for home trade purposes. The somewhat stronger range of ocean freights has been against the export movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@20c.; 40 cases 1872 Pennsylvania Seed Leaf on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 10c.@50c., and 400 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 15 ℘ lb.

WHALEBONE—At New-Bedford, 14,500 lbs. South Sea sold on private terms, quoted at $1 15, gold.

WHISKY—Has been very moderately inquired for at lower prices. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. at $1 03½, and 50 bbls. at $1 03. Also, 50 bbls. Alcohol at equal to $1 02½ ℘ proof gallon.

WOOL—There has been a generally confident temper apparent on the part of holders, especially of readily desirable grades of stock, which have been in comparatively light supply. The demand, however, has not been, thus far this week, remarkably active. Manufacturers are as yet confining their purchases, in most instances, to the limits of pressing wants. The trade call is limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,000 lbs. Ohio Fleece on private terms; 5,000 lbs. Tub-washed at 51½c.; 10,000 lbs. fine Unwashed on private terms; 10,000 lbs. Super Pulled at 48c.; 25 bales Fall California at 21c.; 42 bales do. and 23,000 lbs. do. on private terms; 1,000 lbs. Spring do. at 29c.; 31 bags Western Texas at 25c.@27c.; 1,200 lbs. do. at 24½c.; 6,250 lbs. Eastern do. on private terms; 23 bales Nevada and 2,500 lbs. do. on private terms; 10 bales Australian, 16,000 lbs. Mexican, and 16 bags Mestiza on private terms, and 5,000 lbs. Cape Pulled at 64c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the business has been the decidedly improved inquiry for grain accommodation, on berth and charter, at much stronger rates. The offerings of general cargo have been also rather more liberal, and ship-owners have had the advantage as to quotations, with a reduced supply of room and tonnage available for early use. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade have been in better request, and rates have shown more firmness.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 200 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@5-16d. ℘ lb.; and, by steam, 20,000 bushels Wheat, at 6½d. ℘ bushel; 300 tcs. Lard at 40s.; 170 tons Provisions, in lots, at 35s.@40s. ℘ ton; 100 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ℘ lb. Also, a German bark, 318 tons, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. ℘ quarter, with higher rates now asked; and three ships, 1,400, 1,214, and 1,043 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted at 50s.... For London, by sail, 2,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℘ bbl; 500 bbls. Resin on private terms; 100 bales Pigs' Hair at 30s., and by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8d. ℘ bushel. Also a British steam-ship, 2,115 tons, placed on the berth, hence for general cargo. And an American ship, 1,224 tons, with Guano, reported from Mejillones, at 60s.... For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ℘ standard bushel; 100 bxs. Bacon at 30s. ℘ ton; 600 bbls. Apples at 4s. ℘ bbl.... For Bristol Channel, an Italian bark, 468 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 6d. ℘ quarter.... For Bristol, a Danish brig, 197 tons, with Oil-cake and Resin, from Baltimore, reported at 18s. ℘ ton.... For Limerick, an Italian bark, 617 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain, at 4s. 6d. ℘ quarter.... For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 630 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain at 5s.; another, 490 tons, hence, with 3,000 quarters do. at 5s.; another, 512 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters do. at 5s.; another, 484 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 5s.; another, 550 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters do. at 5s. 3d., which rate was reported bid at the close, with up to 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. asked; a German bark, 370 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain at 5s., privileges excluding west and north coast of Ireland; a Norwegian bark, 455 tons, with about 3,200 quarters do. from Baltimore, and another, with about 3,300 quarters do., from do., reported at 5s. 3d., with up to 5s. 9d.@6s. now quoted as asked; also a ship, 1,131 tons, and a bark, 305 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco on private terms; and an American ship, 1,764 tons, with Guano, reported from the Peruvian deposits, at 72s 6d.; and a British bark, 482 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, at 72s. 6d.... For the Continent, a ship, with a full cargo of Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia, rumored at 3s. 9d. ℘ bbl., but rumor not confirmed.... For Antwerp, by steam, 45,000 bushels Grain, reported at 5½d. ℘ bushel; and 500 Dry Hides at 70s. ℘ ton; also, a bark, with about 3,700 bbls. Petroleum from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.... For Bremen, by steam, 700 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d. ℘ ton, with rates on Cotton quoted at ⅞c. for prompt and 1c. for December shipments, ℘ lb.... For Hamburg, by steam, 350 bales Cotton, 500 Hides, 100 pks. Provisions, and 200 pks. Tobacco on private terms, with room by the regular steam lines offered very sparingly for December and January use. Also, (rumored,) a bark, with Resin, without reliable particulars.... For Gibraltar, by sail, 200 cases Tobacco at 11c. ℘ cubic foot.... For Malta, by sail, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.... For Genoa, an Italian bark, 404 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.... For Singapore, a German bark, 342 tons, (to arrive from Fall River,) hence, with about 11,000 cases Refined Petroleum, reported at 55c.... For Rio Janeiro, a British brig, 133 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms; an American brig, 214 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $18 gold, and a bark, about 650 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, on private terms.... For Pernambuco and Bahia, an American bark, 254 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.... For Pernambuco, a British bark, 258 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, reported at $1 05 ℘ bbl.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Flour has advanced 25c. on all grades; sales 2,200 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for white Winter; $7 75 for double Extra. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 31; Extra do., $1 36. Corn quiet and unchanged; new High Mixed, 85c.@86c.; old do., 89c.@90c. Barley steady; sales 30,000 bushels Canada at $1 49. Rye in light demand; sales 8,500 bushels Canada at 85c., in bond. Corn Meal, $37 for Bolted, and $35 for Unbolted, ℘ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28 ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 9c.; Corn and Rye, 8½c.; Barley, 8c. to New-York; Barley, 7c. to Albany; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Lake receipts—60,900 bushels Wheat; 10,900 bushels Barley; 6,400 bushels Rye; 18,800 bushels Peas; 528,000 feet Lumber. Canal shipments—900 bushels Wheat; 22,800 bushels Barley; 8,000 bushels Rye; 283,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain afloat on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,398,000 bushels Wheat; 359,000 bushels Corn; 249,000 bushels Oats; 415,000 bushels Barley; 8,500 bushels Rye; 30,700 bushels Peas. Compared with the quantity afloat the same time last year there is a deficiency of 2,560,000 bushels of Grain.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 11,400 bbls.; Wheat, 140,845 bushels; Corn, 87,000 bushels; Oats, 33,600 bushels; Barley, 5,835 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 71,098 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 27,900 bushels; Corn, 29,200 bushels; Oats, 58,619 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels. Canal Freights inactive, season being almost over, carriers asking 11c. on Wheat, 10c. on Corn, and 9c. on Oats without bidders. Flour dull; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat advanced; sales, 25,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 06@$1 08; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 13@$1 14; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 02@$1 03; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 20@$1 25. Corn firm; sales, 4,000 bushels High Mixed Toledo at 78c.; 10,000 bushels old No. 2 Western at 85c. Oats steady; No. 2 Western held at 58c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley firm; sales, 5,000 bushels two-rowed Canada at $1 37½; Western held at $1 30. Barley-malt steady; Western, $1 40@$1 45; Canada, $1 45@$1 50. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Flour—Low grades scarce and wanted; prices unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; No. 3 Red Fall, 97½c.@98c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 06@$1 07. Corn higher, but inactive; No. 2 Mixed, 71c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 55c.@55¼c.; December, 55c.; January, 55¾c. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye higher at 90c.@91c. Whisky higher at $1. Pork higher at $20, cash; February and March; $19, seller to Nov. 20, at Quincy. Dry-salted Meats firm; a good order demand; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11½c., packed. Bacon firm and scarce; order lots sell higher; Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Sides, 15c. Lard active and higher at 13¾c., cash; 12⅞c.@13c., seller, 6 months; 13c., February. Live Hogs firm and active; Packers', $6 75@$7; choice, $7 10@$7 30. Cattle steady; good to choice Native Steers, $4 25@$5 75; Native Cows and Heifers, $2@$3 25; common to prime Texans, $1 87½@$4 50. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 7,500 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 98c.; No. 2 do., 89c.@89½c., spot; 89c., November; 89½c., December; No. 3 do., 85c.; Rejected, 81c. Corn excited; prices higher at opening; closed dull and easier; No. 2 Mixed, 78c., spot or November; 73⅞c. all the year; new No. 2 Rejected, 75½c.@76½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 50¼c. bid, spot; 49¾c. bid, November; 49⅝c. all the year; Rejected, 48¼c.@48½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 88c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 24@$1 27, spot; $1 26, December. Pork active and higher at $19, cash or all the year; $19 55, February. Lard active and higher; closed easier; 13½c.@13¾c., cash; $12 80, all the year; 13c., February. Bulk Meats in good demand; partly cured Shoulders, 7c.; Short Rib Middles, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Short Clear do., 10c., all loose. Whisky steady at 99c. Freights quiet and unchanged. On the open Board this afternoon Wheat closed at 89⅛c.@89¼c., December; Corn, 77¾c.@78c., November; 73⅞c. all the year; Oats, 49⅞c., November. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Red, $1 04@$1 08. Corn firm and in fair demand; Ear, 62c.@63c.; Shelled, 65c. Oats quiet, but firm at 54c.@58c. Rye quiet, but firm, held at 99c.@$1. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 30. Butter steady. Pork, spot, nominal; sales at $20, January. Lard firm and in fair demand; Kettle, 14c.; Steam, 13½c., spot; 13¼c. next week; 12½c. all the year. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10¾c., all 10 to 25 days in salt. Bacon quiet; stock light; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@18c. Whisky opened dull, but closed active; advancing; sales at 98c. Green Meats quiet; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Sides, 9½c.; Hams, 10½c.@10¾c. Live Hogs dull; good to choice, $6 80@$7 25; Receipts, 12,000; Shipments, 1,600.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—Cotton quiet at 14⅛c.@14¼c. for Low Middling. Flour in fair demand; strong; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Family, $5 50@$6 75; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Rio brands, $6 50@$6 75; do. Family, $8 25@$8 25. Wheat active; strong; No. 1 Red Western, $1 21; No. 2 do., $1 20; No. 3 do., $1 15; Rejected, $1 12; other grades unchanged. Corn firm; White Southern, 80c.@85c.; Yellow do., 85c.@86c.; Mixed Western, 90c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye firm at 95c.@98c. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong; no stock. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@12c. Bacon firm; a good jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard unchanged. Butter dull; nominally unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee firm; improved demand at 17½c.@19½. Whisky firm at $1 05.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Petroleum dull; Crude, in bbls., 8c.; in bulk, 10¾c.; Refined, 10⅜c. Cloverseed, 8c.@9c. Flour quiet and steady; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 25@$5 62½; High Grades, $7@$8. Wheat firm; Red, $1 25; Amber, $1 25@$1 28; White, $1 32@$1 35. Rye, 98c. Corn steady; Old Yellow, 92c.@93c.; New do., 88c.; Old Mixed Western, 90c. Oats unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 04. Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 38c.@40c.; prime Western, 34c.@36c.; choice Western Rolls, 30c.@33c. Cheese—Stock heavy; trade light; New-York fancy and fine Western, 16c.@16½c.; prime New-York, 14½c.@15½c.; prime Western, 14c.@15¼c. Eggs scarce and higher; Pennsylvania, 33c.@34c.; Western, 30c.@32c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 17½; Extra White Michigan, $1 18½; Amber Michigan, $1 09¾; November, $1 09; January, $1 13; No. 1 Red, $1 11½; No. 2 Red held at $1 07½, $1 07 bid; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 15½. Corn opened firm but closed dull; High Mixed, 80c.; New do., 71c.; November, 70c.; December, 68½c.; Low Mixed, New, 69c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 53c.; Michigan, 53½c.; White, 56c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 4½c.@5c.; to Oswego, 8c.@8½c.; to Ogdensburg, 9c. Receipts—36,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 17.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 02; No. 2, 93c.; November, 90c.; December, 88⅞c. Oats steady; No. 2, in store, 49c. Corn firmer and higher; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 76c. Rye firmer and higher; No. 1, in store, 91c. Barley lower and unsettled; No. 2 Spring, cash, November, December, and all the year, $1 26; No. 3 Spring, November, $1 12. Provisions firm and higher. Pork, $19 50, cash; $20 bid for February. Lard firm; prime, 14c.@14½c. Bulk-meats scarce and nominal. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 9c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Wool in improved demand; holders more disposed to sell; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; medium, 55c.@57½c.; coarse, 50c.@52½c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 48c.@51c.; medium, 53c.@55c.; coarse, 50c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; do., unwashed, 42c.@45c.; Canada, combing, 60c.@65c.; fine, unwashed, 35c.@36c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 40c.@42½c.; tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 30c.@35c.; do., unwashed, 24c.@28c.; extra and Merino, pulled, 42c.@47½c.; No. 1 and super, pulled, 44c.@48c.; Texas, fine and medium, 28c.@35c.; do. coarse, 20c.@25c.; California, fine and medium, 30c.@40c.; do., coarse, 25c.@35c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 17.—Flour steady at $3 50@$6. Wheat unchanged. Corn—Ear, Mixed, 57c.; Shelled, 64c.@65c.; Old, 71c.@73c., in elevator. Oats steady at 50c.@52c. Rye steady at 85c.@88c. Barley steady at $1 20@$1 25. Live Hogs dull and declining at $6@$6 75; receipts, 7,500 head; shipments, 1,500 head.

DETROIT, Nov. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 18; No. 1 White, $1 14¾@$1 15; Amber Michigan, $1 07½ bid. Corn dull at 82c. Oats in good demand at 53½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 17.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $4@$7 50. Corn firm and scarce at 90c. Oats quiet, but firm, at 68c., in store. Bacon, Lard, and Pork—No stock here. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 12c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firm; better; new Shelled, store, 68c.; new Ears, on track, 64c. Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum steady; Standard White, in car lots, 9c.; State Test, 11c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Wheat attracts no attention whatever. Rye, 90c., on the street. Oats firmly held; sales, on car, No. 2 Mixed State, at the Susquehanna Railroad Depot, at 61c. Barley—Nothing doing. Malt steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 17.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 32½c. Resin steady at $1 95 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 60 for Hard; $2 60 for Yellow Dip; $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon—None here. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Lard, 14¼c.@15c. Whisky, 98c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,003 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,219 head, or 307 cars, against 513 cars for the same time last week; run very light; quality fair; average good to common; attendance of buyers good; market opened moderately active at ¼c. advance on last week's prices; about 1,600 head disposed of; sales 500 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 858 to 1,297 lbs., at $3 62½@$6; 500 Ohio Steers, ranging from 859 to 1,581 lbs., at $3 45@$7 75; 100 Cherokee Steers, ranging from 778 to 817 lbs., at $4 25@$4 37½; 36 Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,215 lbs., at $5 50; 200 Michigan Steers, ranging from 855 to 1,094 lbs., at $3 60@$4 87½; 200 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,227 to 1,236 lbs., at $5 62½@$6; 100 Texas Steers, ranging from 800 to 942 lbs., at $3 60@$3 62½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,400 head, against 8,400 head for the same time last week; market slow at ¼c.@⅜c. decline on last week's prices; but few Canada stock yet arrived; sales, 1,200 head Western Sheep, ranging from 73 to 90 lbs., at $4 12½@$5. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 25,500 head, against 23,500 head for the same time last week; market active; about 5,000 head changed hands; Yorkers, $6 40@$6 60; Heavy Hogs, $6 75@$7 12½; the quality offering was of inferior grades.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 17.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 2,453 head; the supply was the largest of the season, embracing a good variety of stock from yearlings; prices fell off somewhat in consequence of the large offerings, the decline being ¼c. to ½c. on dressed weight; sales of choice at $10 50; extra, $9 50@$10; first quality, $8 50@$9 25; second quality, $6@$8; third quality, $4 50@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,466 head; there was not much change in prices; for good stock there was a very fair trade; on ordinary grades the sales were moderate; sales of Sheep in lots at $2 50@$3 25 each; extras, 4c.@6c.; Spring Lambs, 4½c.@6½c.; a few choice sold at 7c.@7⅞c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 17—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money on the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 3½ ℘ cent. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, 108⅛.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, is 4⅛ ℘ cent., which is ⅞ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank balance to-day, is £39,000.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26¾@27. Advices from Paris quote Rentes at 61f. 47½c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. There were sales yesterday after the regular closing of 5,000 bales, making the total sales of the day 25,000 bales. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7⅞d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm; California White Wheat average, 9s. 9d.@10s. ℘ cental; Red Western Spring Wheat, 8s. 2d.@8s. 8d. ℘ cental. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days has been 7,000 quarters; none American. Corn, 36s. 6d.@36s. 9d. ℘ quarter for Mixed Western. Provisions—Lard, 70s. ℘ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,300 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Provisions—Beef, 86s. ℘ tierce for New Mess. Lard, 71s. ℘ cwt. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 8½d.@9¼d. ℘ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 9½d. ℘ gallon. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm, and prices are generally dearer, especially for Yarn.

LONDON, Nov. 17—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 8¼d.@8½d. ℘ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Linseed-oil, 25s. ℘ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 2,879 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 52,195 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 17.—Cotton—Shade easier; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 3,343 bales; exports to France, 912 bales; coastwise, 208 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 35,030 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 17.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 4,612 bales; gross, 4,626 bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,341 bales; sales, 1,092 bales; stock, 73,741 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 11,598 bales; gross, 11,723 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,520 bales; to France, 2,516 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 117,757 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 17.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,069 bales; gross, 1,083 bales; sales, 2,300 bales; stock, 59,188 bales.

SUPERVISORS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At the afternoon session of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, yesterday, the chairman, George W. Davids, Esq., announced the following standing committees:

On Constables—Secor, Tompkins, Birney.
On Coroners—Hyatt, Hopkins, Fish.
On County Clerk—Hoag, Adams, Fish.
On County Treasurer—F. M. Carpenter, Hoag, Brown.
On Equalization of Assessments—Brown, Wilson, Havemeyer, Birney, Hopkins.
On Judiciary—Pemberton, Close, Horton, Johnson, Brown.
On Excise—Willetts, Havemeyer, Williams.
On Justices—Tompkins, Willetts, Fish.
On Loans—J. G. Carpenter, Holmes, Hopkins.
On Printing—Adams, Hopkins, Hoag.
On Repairs and Supplies—Wilson, Brown, Willetts.
On School Commissioners—Horton, Williams, Adams.
On Roads and Bridges—Johnson, Holmes, J. G. Carpenter.
On Sheriff and Jailor—Close, Pemberton, Holmes.
On Register—Birney, Close, Wilson.
On Surrogate—Havemeyer, F. M. Carpenter, Willetts.
On Superintendent of Poor—Clark, Holmes, Williams.
On Indebtedness—Hopkins, Hyatt, Adams, Birney, J. G. Carpenter.

A QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

In the matter of Angelo Di Giacomo, the alleged Italian brigand, his counsel, Mr. Bowen, argued yesterday that he should not be held, as the alleged crime was committed in 1867, while the Convention of Extradition was not celebrated between the United States and Italy before 1868. Mr. Commissioner White refused, *pro forma*, to dismiss the case, and writs of habeas corpus and of a certiorari were applied for, and were granted. They are returnable on Saturday next, when the case will be decided by Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Of the numerous sales noticed for yesterday, (Tuesday, Nov. 17,) at the Exchange, only two were consummated, both by Richard V. Harnett, viz.: Public auction sale of the premises No. 231 East Thirty-eighth street, north side, 381.9 feet east of Third avenue, embracing a lot 21.3 by 98.9 by 28.8 by —, with a five-story brick house 18.6 by 60 upon the front thereof, and a five-story brick stable in rear; property sold for $10,550 to John McGurran. Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, south side, 115 feet west of Fourth avenue; houses sold for $10,430 each to Henry Goldsmith, plaintiff in the legal action.

The remaining auctions of the day were disposed of as follows: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son of eighteen acres of land lying between Eleventh avenue and the Harlem River, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth streets, adjourned to the 28th inst. Sale by same auctioneers of an interest in a leasehold property on Sixth avenue, south-west corner of Forty-seventh street, case settled and property withdrawn. Sale by James M. Miller of the premises Nos. 52 and 54 Greenwich street and No. 55 Washington street, north of Morris street, adjourned to the 24th inst. Sale by same auctioneer of four lots on Eleventh avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-sixth street, adjourned to the 28th inst., and sale by Joseph McGuire of a house and lot on Second avenue, south of Forty-ninth street, adjourned to Dec. 1.

Concerning the sale of the Turner property in Brooklyn yesterday, Jere. Johnson, Jr., auctioneer, particulars as to result will be given to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Sales for to-day, all at the Exchange but the last-named, are announced as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, 25 by 40 with lot 100 feet deep, No. 70 Norfolk street, east side, about 150 feet south of Delancey street. Also, similar sale, Hon. William H. Leonard, Referee, of four full lots, together in size 100 by 100.5 on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 305 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph P. Joachimson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, on East Twenty-third street, north side, 275 feet west of First avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of a lot, 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, south side, 540 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.2, on East Eightieth street, south side, 120 feet west of Madison avenue. Also,

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lots, each 20 by 75, Nos. 41 and 43 Bedford street, west side, between Carmine and Leroy streets.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on the south side of Twenty-second street. No description whatever of this property is contained in the legal notice.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, public auction sale of the two-story and basement frame house, with plot, 46 by 100, No. 539 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, near Fulton street.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, NOV. 17.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 five-story brick house, (front,) 1 two-story brick stable (rear) and lot No. 231 East 38th st., n. s., 381.9 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 21.3x98.9 x28.8x—, house 18.6x60	$10,550
2 three-story and basement brown-stone front houses and lots East 133d st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of 4th av., lots each 20x99.11. $10,430 each.	20,860

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 16.

Norfolk st., e. s., 16.11 ft. n. of Stanton st., 30 11x54.6x— to beginning, gore; Anna C. Euler, widow, to John Molloy	
3d st., s. w. corner Willard av., 50x100; Woodlawn Heights, Edward K. Willard to Isaac P. Martin and John J. Williams	$6,500
East 6th st., n. e. s., 271.9 ft. s. e. Morse av., 25x158, Morrisania; Agnes Mayer, wife of John M., to W. H. and R. E. Johnston	600
12th st., n. s., 148.8 ft. e. of 1st av., 24.4x81.2; Stuyvesant av., s. e. s., 133.6 ft. n. e. of 1st av., 25x66, being in rear of above; Catharine, wife of Michael Reardon, to Bridget Flannelly	800
15th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x103.3; J. Renwick to The Society of the New-York Hospital	nom.
30th st., s. s., 187 ft. w. of 7th av., 23x98.9; A. Natter to O. Wieland	22,500
61st st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th av., 15.9x100.9; 51st st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th av., 9.1x100.9; M. Littman to J. A. Striker	20,000
63d st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st av. 20.5x100.5; J. L. R. Wood to S. Marks	12,000
107th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 75x100.11; S. Bernhard to J. L. R. Wood	15,000
111th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 175x100; Benjamin Andrews to Carrie Smith	12,000
Same property, Carrie Smith to Elias Hatch	74,000
121st st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A; runs east 252 ft. to Harlem River, thence east and north to s. s. of 122d st., thence west 201 ft. and south 201.10 ft.; George W. Wingate, Referee, to Louis S. Hargous	500
124th st., s. s., 73 ft. w. of 1st av.; runs south-west 47.5 ft., thence south-east 13.5 ft., thence south-west 40 ft. and north 61 ft. to 124th st., thence east 52.9 ft.; Anna C. Euler, widow, to J. Molloy	68,000
124th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100; Anna C. Euler, widow, to J. Molloy	5,400
124th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x96; Anna C. Euler, widow, to John Molloy	6,000
Brook av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 146th st., 25x100, Morrisania; Anastasia Butler to George W. Kingston and Charles Haffin	8,500
1st av., s. w. corner of 81st st., 26x75; W. H. and R. E. Johnston, to J. M. and Agnes Mayer	1,500
7th av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 131st st., 50x75; F. Smyth and W. Hughes, Executors, to J. T. Cuming	20,000
Same property; W. P. Powers to J. T. Cuming	8,150
10th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 55th st., 50x100; J. Buchan to Mary A. Stafford	nom.
	11,500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Canal st., No. 134; Jane A. Parks to James G. Lynd	40,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 910, 3½ years, per year	$17,664

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO "PERSONALS"—NO INDECENT REPORTS.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES IS THE BEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

A new and original story by Col. J. W. DE FOREST.

NO "PERSONALS"

NO INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS OR REPORTS.

LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.—Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st st., corner Park av., propose to offer until the 24th inst., six new elegant houses, at private bids, on a plan never before attempted. The houses are Nos. 3, 5, 9, and 11 East 44th st., between 5th and Madison avs., and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st., between 5th and Madison avs. A pamphlet containing plans of the houses, with full particulars and conditions of the sale, can be obtained on the premises, or at their office.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 556 8th av. RANDELL owner.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A THREE-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, about 20x50x100.5, situated in 46th st., between Lexington and 4th avs. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TWO NEW FOUR-STORY DWELLINGS, on 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway, $19,000; $8,000 less than original price; also, a superior house, No. 308 West 58th st., at a bargain if sold at once. Apply on premises.

A BARGAIN.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, about 25x75x100; 47th st., near 5th av. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, on improved City property. Principals desiring to borrow, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE AT Tarrytown, or to let, furnished, with immediate possession, situated on the corner of Washington and Chestnut sts.; contains parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, cellar, and five bedrooms; gas, water, heater, range, grates, &c., all in good order; walls and ceilings painted in oil and nicely frescoed; grounds 125x85; fruit, vines and shrubbery in abundance; stable for two horses, with water and room for man. Price, $10,000; easy terms. Rent $100 per month, or less to the 1st of May.

Apply on the premises, or to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

EXECUTORS' SALE—AT THE VILLAGE OF Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; 4¾ acres of land, plenty of fruit, good buildings, in good order; near to depot; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AN ISLAND, EMBRACING 3,000 acres of excellent land, some parts of which are particularly adapted for tobacco raising; conveniently situated in Cayuga County, N. Y.; entirely surrounded by branches of the Seneca River. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NO "PERSONALS"—NO INDECENT REPORTS.

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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF PHILIP DATER, DECEASED.

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY LOTS IN THE NEW TWENTY-THIRD WARD, NEW-YORK CITY, as annexed, (formerly town of West Farms,) THREE MILES from CENTRAL PARK, Situate on 152d, 154th, and 156th sts., WESTCHESTER AVENUE, CONCORD, TINTON, BEACH, PROSPECT, AND NEW AVENUES.

To be sold at auction on THURSDAY, NOV. 19, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

This property is in the immediate vicinity of the estates of Messrs. Faile, Spofford, Denison, and Barretto, and about one and a quarter miles from Harlem Bridge, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

SEVENTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

Descriptive maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

WETMORE & BOWNE, Attorneys, No. 9 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers, Will sell at Auction, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, at 12 O'CLOCK, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following property:

FIRST AVENUE.—No. 397, the four-story and basement brick house, size 24 feet 8¼ inches wide by 60 deep, lot 24.8¼x75. And the very valuable leasehold property on

WEST THIRTEENTH STREET—Nos. 47 and 49, the two three-story brick dwellings, size 12½x60 each, lot 25x104. For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A LARGE LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES to rent, ranging in price from $250 to $1,000 per month. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—A NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house on 134th st., between 5th and 6th avs., at a low figure. Apply to A. & W. CHAPIN & BRO., Lumber-yard, 23d st., corner 11th av.

A FEW MORE TWO-AND-A-HALF-STORY brick houses, with all modern improvements, bath, range, and gas, to let on 8th av. and 125th st.; rent $450. Inquire of ADOLPH LEVY, on premises, or Nos. 12 and 14 Walker st.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE.—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st.; entire building; eight floors; $14,000 a year. HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West 36th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A.—WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE SECOND STORY rooms suitable for light housekeeping, between 20th and 35th sts.; terms must be moderate. Address with full particulars "J. H.," Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A first-class furnished house on 5th or Madison av., below 55th st. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

ANY ONE LEAVING THE CITY FOR THE Winter, and desiring to rent a house of moderate size, completely and handsomely furnished, can find a careful tenant, from December to May, by addressing G. H. P., Box No. 3,404 Post Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP REIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Philip Rein, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. DUNBAR and SPENCER D. JACKSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph A. Dunbar and Spencer D. Jackson in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, register in bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the second day of November, 1874.

n4-law3wW*

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 4,938.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of McCULLOUGH'S LEAD COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 10th day of November, A. D. 1874. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of McCullough's Lead Company, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, by the District Court of said district.

n11-law3wW*

JAMES McCULLOUGH, Assignee.

NO. 4,956.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN DE WILDE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John De Wilde, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1874.

ALFRED F. MUNN, Assignee, No. 114 Chambers street, New-York City.

n18-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. HALSEY, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

n11-law3wW

R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID VROOMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of David Vrooman, of Athens, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at Catskill, N. Y., the 10th day of November, A. D. 1874.

n11-law3wW*

J. H. BAGLEY, JR., Assignee.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin street.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursd'y, Nov. 12. 9:30 A. M.	Wed., Nov. 11...8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 14th. 11:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th.......9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th...11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19th...2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th. 1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 21st...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 20th..........2:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d......2:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d..........2:30 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE

DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

$50, $100, $200, $500

INVESTED IN "STOCK PRIVILEGES" IN WALL ST. often leads to many thousands of dollars profit. Comprehensive explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and price list, mailed on application to ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

NO "PERSONALS"—NO INDECENT REPORTS.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES IS THE BEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

A new and original story by Col. J. W. DE FOREST.

NO "PERSONALS."

NO INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS OR REPORTS.

LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

74. $1,000 NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—New-York Supreme Court.—The UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, against JOHN M. COURTENAY.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date Aug. 17, 1874, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. A. Lawrence, auctioneer, 74 State of North Carolina Six (6) per Cent. Bonds, each for $1,000 par value. Nos. 301 to 350, Nos. 376 to 394, Nos. 396 to 400, issued Oct. 1, 1869, payable Oct. 1, 1899, under an ordinance to aid the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Company, ratified March 11, 1868; coupons from Oct. 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1899, attached.—Dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1874.

JAMES M. OAKLEY, Referee.

MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st., New-York.

Sale of the above Bonds are hereby adjourned to MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock.

JAMES M. OAKLEY, Referee.

Sale of the above Bonds are hereby adjourned to FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 1874, at 12 o'clock.

JAMES M. OAKLEY, Referee.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR ADDITIONAL STOCK OF THE "BAXTER STEAM CANAL-BOAT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY."

H. U. VAN DYCK, (late Assistant Treas. U. S.,) Pres't.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

FRANKLIN EDSON, (President Produce Exchange.)

C. N. JORDAN, (Third National Bank, New-York.)

PHILO REMINGTON, (Pres. Bank of Ilion, N. Y.)

H. H. VAN DYCK.

WILL OPEN NOV. 20.

Payable 10 per cent. on acceptance; 30 per cent. in twenty; 30 per cent. in forty, and 30 per cent. in sixty days, at the office only of Company's Financial Agents,

RIPLEY & CO., Bankers and Financial Agents for Corporations, No. 32 Pine st., New-York.

Inquiries by letter will receive full information.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE place, until FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, addressed to HENRY AITKEN, Controller, for the whole or any part of One Hundred and Twenty-nine Thousand Dollars Funded Debt Bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey. Said bonds are for $1,000 each, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1893, with interest thereon at seven per cent., per annum, payable semi-annually, April and October. The proposers will state their full address, and the amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof. The accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interest of the City requires it.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—First mortgage bond-holders are requested to communicate with the undersigned. This committee is working in harmony with the committees representing the Danville firsts and Bloomington seconds to put the road in the hands of Trustees for the bond-holders to pay interest on the bonds, according to their legal position, without the cost and delay of lawsuits. No assessments will be asked.

G. E. TAINTOR, W. S. WYCKOFF, C. P. WILLIAMS, Committee.

Address care of THOMAS DENNY & Co., No. 39 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1874.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI known as the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad State Bonds, maturing as follows, will be redeemed at this office at par and the accrued interest upon presentation:

One hundred thousand (100,000,) due April 4, 1875.

Two hundred thousand (200,000,) due June 8, 1875.

One hundred and thirty thousand (130,000,) due Sept. 24, 1875.

JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the holders of the First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds of this Company will be held at the office of C. W. Huntington, Esq., No. 5 Pemberton square, Boston, at 12 o'clock, on the 21st day of November, current. The whole property of the Company is to be sold under a decree for foreclosure on the 10th day of December next.

Any bondholder who does not specially authorize action for the protection of his interest may lose the whole of it.

EDWARD L. ADAMS, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 7th day of December, prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 20, to the morning of Dec. 8.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTern Railway Company.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and copies of the minutes of the bondholders' meeting will be sent to them.

FRANK SHEPARD, Chairman of Bondholders' Committee, Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st., Room No. 9, fourth floor.

SAN DIEGO (CALIFORNIA) LAND COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the San Diego Land Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 11 A. M., at the office of O. H. Pierson, No. 5 Pine st., New-York. President and Agent, to consider what amount of lands will be taken, and to confer one with another concerning those valuable lands on the San Diego Bay, the terminus of the Texas Pacific Railroad and California Southern Railroad. All parties wishing to unite with said company must attend there by person or letter.

O. H. PIERSON, President.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDHOLDERS are requested to communicate their names and addresses during the present month to HALL & BLANDY, No. 4 Warren st., New-York.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDholders will find it to their interest to consult the Company's officers before communicating with Hall & Blandy, attorneys at law, No. 4 Warren st.

GEORGE W. CASS, President Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and Great Western INSURANCE STOCKS bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

THE SIX PER CENT. STOCK OF THE

CENTENNIAL

BOARD OF FINANCE

is now offered for popular subscription. The Centennial Board of Finance was incorporated by act of Congress, and authorized to issue $10,000,000 of stock at $10 per share, the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of buildings for the International Exhibition and other expenses connected therewith.

The buildings are under contract to be completed in January, 1876; more than twenty foreign nations have officially accepted the invitation issued by the President to take part in the Exhibition; many of the leading men of the country are giving their aid and services to the Centennial enterprise, and the people have now an opportunity of securing, at small present cost, a partnership, which will be both honorable and profitable, in the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence.

Full information furnished, and subscriptions received by

A. BRENTANO, Union square, and by PEASLEE & CO., NO. 23 NASSAU ST., General Agents for New-York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, No. 15 NASSAU ST., Nov. 17, 1874.

THE REMAINING TWENTY PER CENT. due depositors will be paid on and after 20th inst. by ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.

No. 20 UNION PLACE, Nov. 12, 1874.

JOSEPH W. PATTERSON, Esq., was this day elected Treasurer of this institution.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., corner 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.

GAELIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA......WED., Nov. 18	PARTHIA......WED., Dec. 2
JAVA.........WED., Nov. 25	ALGERIA......WED., Dec. 9

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.

Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.

CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all p. ints, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general offices, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN........Nov. 24, 3 P. M.

IDAHO, Capt. JONES...........Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.

WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE...........Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Italy.........Nov. 21, 2 P. M. | England........Dec. 5, 2 P. M.

The Queen. Nov. 28, 9 A. M. | Spain........Dec. 12, 7:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA, Sumner..........................Dec. 2, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA..........................Wednesday, Nov. 25

STATE OF INDIANA.........................Wednesday, Dec. 9

STATE OF FLORIDA.........................Wednesday, Dec. 23

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........................Saturday, Nov. 28

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE......................Saturday, Dec. 12

PEREIRE, SURMONT...........................Saturday, Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Dec. 5.

HERDER, Capt. GUZMER, Dec. 15.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENSTAUFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. ADE LIMON, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin..................................$100 gold.

Second cabin.................................60 gold.

Steerage.....................................24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, pursuant to section 39 of article 1, entitled "of the Public Administrator in the City of New-York," title 6, chapter 6, part 2, of the revised statutes, herewith exhibits to the Common Council of the City of New-York a statement on oath of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge of and collected any effects, or on which he administered on any estate during the year 1873, with the name of the deceased, his addition, the place of his residence at the time of his death, where known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this State at the time of his death.

Respectfully, ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.
Josephus P. Miller	Merchant	
Charles Archoe	Cigar-maker	New-York
Edward Riley	Unknown	Baltimore
Albert Fabio	Seaman	At sea
Jacobina Probst	None	New-York
William Gregory	Tanner	New-York
Christian Dressel	Cabinet-maker	New-York
Winifred Dolan	Domestic	At sea
Ann Wales	Cook	New-York
Sarah Niederman	Dress-maker	New-York
James Gallaher	Clerk	Rockaway, L. I.
William C. Keene	Marble-cutter	St. Vincet't Hos.
Frederick Sanford	Seaman	At sea
John Bernard	Tailor	France
Catherine Hurley	Domestic	New-York
John Whingates	Miner	New-York
John A. Bradish	Gentleman	New-York
Edw. F. W. Leineke	Clerk	New-York
Wallace J. Blake	Merchant	At sea
Thomas O'Brien	Driver	Bellevue Hosp.
Elizabeth Wiesmann	Domestic	New-York
John Baker	Seaman	At sea
Maria Amend	Wash-woman	New-York
Edward Rhoeder	Unknown	New-York
Theodore Aulike	Unknown	New-York
James Wright	Physician	New-York
Mary A. Clark	None	New-York
Sarah McDonald	Servant	New-York
Charles Holmes	Seaman	Ward's Island
Franz Kruse	Seaman	At sea
Thomas N. Hotchkiss	Artist	Sicily
James O'Brien	Ins. of lumber	New-York
Anton Hoffman	News agent	Bellevue Hosp.
George Roetheroe	Engineer	At sea
Ellen Sparks	Domestic	New-York
Herman Rudlowski	Physician	New-York
Martin Stammler	Seaman	At sea
Jose Maria Herrera	Unknown	New-York
L. J. Miller	Physician	New-York
Pierre Jean Michon	Com. merch'nt	New-York
Alexander McNicol	Unknown	Ward's Island
Giovanni Marega	Hair-dealer	Paterson, N. J.
John Ogden	Merchant	New-York
Ward Eaton	Physician	New-York
Johannes A. Nilsen	Seaman	At sea
R. D. Taylor	Unknown	New-York
Margaret Roemer	Unknown	Quarantine
John Russell	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.
Francis Schenck	Tailor	Blackwell's I'd
Frank Clifford	Unknown	Sm. Pox Hosp.
Frederick Smith	Seaman	At sea
Wilhelm Leuz	Seaman	At sea
Margaret Doyle	Domestic	New-York
Elizabeth Lucas	Boarding-ho'se	New-York
John A. Bottger	Stone-cutter	New-York
Marie A. Gauvain	Music teacher	New-York
John Goldenstede	Laborer	Sm. Pox Hosp.
Margaret Miller	None	New-York
William Cartland	Seaman	Sm. Pox Hosp.
John Lehr	Cigars	St. Vinc't Hos.
Alexander Johnston or Johnson	Tailor	New-York
Charles Bruesing	Music-dealer	New-York
Marie Honisot	None	New-York
Thomas Townsend	None	New-York
Cæsar P. Nissen	Clerk	New-York

Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditures.
China			$760 45
Ireland			1 05
Unknown			1 05
Germany			1 05
Ireland			22 25
Germany			133 97
Ireland			249 40
New-York			635 85
England			1 05
New-York			
New-York			1 05
New-York			1 05
New-York			76 41
Ireland		$2,009 45	1 00
England			1,372 54
New-York			1 05
Prussia		273 70	
New-York			1 05
New-York			2 30
New-York			240 43
New-York		3 56	1 25
Germany			228 34
Germany			213 99
Germany			193 43
Newport			1 25
New-York			1 25
Ireland			1 05
Germany			
Germany			58 02
Rome			52 02
New-York			716 45
Germany			
London			434 32
Ireland			455 33
Germany		236 91	876 88
Germany			
Unknown			48 49
New-York			24,093 40
New-York		17 15	75
Scotland			3,579 27
New-York			8 50
New-York			197 64
New-York			114 48
Norway		10 24	5 70
Scotland			5 00
Germany			7 60
New-York		5 94	
Germany		3 45	136 00
New-York			20 00
Sweden	$0 97	19 50	310 00
Germany			1 75
Ireland			5 75
New-York			315 94
New-York		17 90	327 64
New-York		10 56	51 25
New-York			212 40
New-York		50 77	10 25
New-York		124 00	10 25
New-York		6 20	65 50
		1,639 42	67 25
New-York			
New-York		18 47	68 25
New-York			1 25
New-York		14 14	10 50
New-York			395 95
		13 66	2 00

Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of letters of administration.
			June 8, 1869.
			November 15, 1869.
			July 1, 1868.
			July 27, 1870.
		$137 92	April 30, 1870.
		249 40	May 12, 1870.
		635 85	September 22, 1870.
			July 27, 1870.
		10 07	December 12, 1870.
			September 26, 1870.
	$1 05	75 36	January 18, 1870.
			April 17, 1871.
	60 50	1,312 04	January 30, 1871.
			March 6, 1871.
			January 3, 1871.
			May 30, 1871.
			March 13, 1871.
	1 05	239 38	February 27, 1871.
			April 10, 1871.
$131 40	96 94		October 9, 1871.
100 00	20 05		September 25, 1871.
	57 50	93 94	September 11, 1871.
		133 43	September 7, 1871.
			November 1, 1871.
			July 1, 1863.
	15 00		December 18, 1869.
	50		January 18, 1872.
		57 50	March 12, 1872.
695 13	31 32	52 02	February 17, 1872.
			August 19, 1872.
384 87	49 45		January 2, 1872.
85 77	3 80		January 15, 1872.
	2 23	365 76	October 30, 1871.
	56 25	867 15	October 23, 1871.
	1 46		February 6, 1872.
9,068 40	25 00	47 03	March 18, 1872.
		15,000 00	March 6, 1872.
			April 8, 1872.
	51 37	3,527 90	May 6, 1872.
149 89	29 25		July 22, 1872.
113 73	75		March 25, 1872.
			March 18, 1872.
			April 15, 1872.
			May 27, 1872.
			June 10, 1872.
	21 20		June 10, 1872.
		111 80	June 10, 1872.
	38 95		May 13, 1872.
		271 08	May 20, 1872.
			July 1, 1872.
130 00	31 94		July 22, 1872.
59 73	45 58	154 35	May 27, 1872.
		222 33	July 1, 1872.
			July 1, 1872.
			July 22, 1872.
			July 15, 1872.
			August 12, 1872.
			September 16, 1872.
			November 18, 1872.
			October 28, 1872.
			February 19, 1861.
385 20	10 75		May 6, 1873.
			June 3, 1872.
			July 1, 1872.

CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.
Nancy Stewart	Domestic	New-York
Francisco S. Rouvier	Unknown	Matanzas
Charles De Gobel	Physician	New-York
William Overton, Jr.	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.
Henrietta Pierce	Housekeeper	New-York
Mary A. Brown	Cook	New-York
Aaron Dyer, or Dwyer	Chairmaker	New-York
Owen Ward	Junk dealer	New-York
Philippi Le Morgue	Unknown	New-York
James Hughes	Tailor	New-York
Anna Maria Merriam	None	New-York
William H. Smith	Unknown	New-York
Anthony Jones	Fireman	New-York
John Reilly	Unknown	St. Vincent's H
John W. Brimelow	Liquor dealer	New-York
Manuel P. Martins	Seaman	At sea
Edmond Fowle	Agent	New-York
T. T. Mearky	Unknown	St. Luke's Hos.
William Welsh	Switch-tender	New-York
Albin Meroz	Watchmaker	Jersey City
Matthew Sadler	Seaman	At sea
John Holt	Tailor	New-York
Bridget Dolan	Domestic	New-York
Flora Sharp (colored)	Domestic	New-York
Elizabeth Carl	Dress-maker	New-York
Ferdinand Bundt	Cigar-maker	New-York
Peter Derne	Painter	New-York
Emily A. Ross	Housekeeper	New-York
Violetta A. Shields (col.)	Cook	New-York
Charles O'Connor	Peddler	New-York
Jacob Flohn	Tailor	New-York
Julia Halloran	Domestic	New-York
Mary M. Davis	Domestic	New-York
Josephus Johnson	Carpenter	New-York
Jacob Hoffman	Brewer	German Hosp.
Lugi Tito Rocco	Musician	New-York
John Edwards	Seaman	Castle Garden
Henrich Coors	Grocer	New-York
Eliza Crockett	Domestic	New-York
Edward Markey	Junk dealer	Blackwell's Isl
Mary Ann O'Shea	Domestic	New-York
Louisa Brooks	Cook	New-York
Mary G. Brinckerhoff	None	New-York
Stuart J. Mollan	None	New-York

Country or place from which he came.	Money received for commissions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditures.
New-York			
Cuba		$12 89	$10 25
New-York		15,339 74	130 50
New-York		368 60	170 25
New-York		579 40	146 50
New-York		6 52	54 25
New-York		94 00	164 00
New-York		708 91	159 75
Unknown		97 35	84 00
Ireland		495 87	19 00
New-York		256 65	68 50
New-York		2,357 70	309 00
New-York		82 49	8 50
New-York		1,190 91	384 95
New-York		57 03	6 50
Portugal		408 40	203 60
New-York		174 86	8 50
California		260 57	8 50
Ireland		244 18	8 50
Switzerland		492 16	208 50
England		3 54	
England		44 81	4 50
Ireland		2,202 50	
New-York		14 82	8 50
Germany		140 54	8 50
Germany		585 25	
France		196 12	8 50
New-York		16 00	
Long Island		92 92	58 50
Ireland		15 98	8 50
Germany		11 28	8 50
Ireland		1,535 32	8 50
Ireland		642 59	8 50
New-Jersey		344 77	17 00
Germany		54 22	
Italy		238 76	103 50
England		109 34	8 50
Germany		47 17	
New-York		743 58	166 25
Ireland		218 50	158 50
Ireland		45 00	8 50
New-York		206 48	130 50
New-York		195 00	95 50
New-York		2,437 20	729 15
		4,246 14	

Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of letters of administration.
			November 17, 1872.
			December 5, 1872.
			December 16, 1872.
			January 20, 1873.
			December 31, 1872.
			January 6, 1873.
			December 16, 1872.
			February 6, 1873.
			March 3, 1873.
			April 14, 1873.
			July 28, 1873.
			May 26, 1873.
			May 26, 1873.
			June 16, 1873.
			June 16, 1873.
			June 8, 1873.
			June 8, 1873.
			April 28, 1873.
			April 14, 1873.
			June 23, 1873.
			May 19, 1873.
			March 31, 1873.
			July 21, 1873.
			July 14, 1873.
			June 30, 1873.
			June 30, 1873.
			July 7, 1873.
			July 21, 1873.
			July 14, 1873.
			June 9, 1873.
			April 28, 1873.
			March 10, 1873.
			September 8, 1873.
			September 29, 1873.
			December 29, 1873.
			October 13, 1873.
			November 3, 1873.
			October 27, 1873.
			November 20, 1873.
			September 29, 1873.
			March 4, 1873.
			July 1, 1873.

The total amount of money which came into the hands of the Public Administrator during the year 1873 was the sum of forty-two thousand and ninety-one dollars and eighteen cents, ($42,091 18,) and the total amount disbursed by him for expenses, and paid to next of kin, &c., was the sum of forty thousand five hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, ($40,500 84,) as appears by the foregoing statement.

The Public Administrator paid during the year 1873 to the Controller of the City of New-York for commissions, and on account for storage of property, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($689 89,) the particulars of which were stated in the monthly returns made by the Public Administrator to the Controller.

The following is a report of the balances standing to the credit of the following intestate estates, unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury by the Public Administrator during the year 1873, viz.:

Feb. 4, 1873, William Gregory	$137 92
Sept. 2, 1873, Margaret Doyle	154 35
Oct. 10, 1873, Giovanni Marega	18 50
Nov. 3, 1873, Frank Clifford	271 08
Nov. 3, 1873, John Russell	111 80
Nov. 3, 1873, Elizabeth Lucas	222 33
Nov. 3, 1873, Anton Hoffman	307 04
Total	$1,223 02

The balance still uncollected belonging to the Public Administrator deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution is the sum of forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, ($42,733 60.)

The Public Administrator collected from Jeremiah Quinlan, Esq., Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, on the 11th day of August, 1873, the sum of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) being moneys belonging to estates which came into the hands of former Public Administrators, deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution, and which were reported by them in former reports.

The balance of moneys standing to the credit of the Public Administrator of the National Park Bank on the first day of January, 1874, was the sum of fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fourteen cents, ($50,990 14,) of which the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents ($1,536 88) was interest accrued during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

City and County of New-York, ss: Isaac Dayton, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, the total amount of debts ascertained and allowed, the amount of costs, the amount distributed, and the date of letters of administration granted to him, in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge of and collected any effects, or in which he has administered on any estate during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1873, WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following Steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Vaderland,	Nov. 10	Colina,	Oct. 29
Nederland,	Dec. 4	Switzerland,	Nov. 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Nov. 10	Switzerland,	Oct. 29
Vaderland,	Dec. 4	Colina,	Nov. 21

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.

B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

REGULATOR, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, Saturday, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Nov. 19.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 21.

GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........................Tuesday, Nov. 24

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........(noon) Thursday, Nov. 26

CITY OF HAVANA..........................Thursday, Dec. 19

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA..........................Tuesday, Nov. 24

CITY OF MEXICO..........................Tuesday, Dec. 15

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 28 and Dec. 19 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CLARIBEL..Nov. 19

PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARICABO

ANDES..Nov. 27

NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.

ATLAS..Dec. 5

GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.

ETNA...Dec. 5

KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers, SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday, Nov. 19.

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 3:40, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 4:30 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 9:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 3:40 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:50 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:47 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:47 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.